# The New-York Times.

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## EXECUTIVE ABSOLUTISM.

### DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE GOVERNOR'S REMOVAL POWER.

THE THREE BILLS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE UNDER DISCUSSION—PASSAGE OF THE SENATE BILL—SPEAKER M'GUIRE AGAIN ON THE FLOOR.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Friday, May 7, 1875.

The bills empowering the Governor to remove State officers, and prescribing the procedure under which such removal may be effected, were debated at great length in Committee of the Whole of the Assembly to-day.

The Senate bill as passed, which provides for the removal of all State officers, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was first moved. Mr. Waehner opened the debate by moving to amend the Senate bill by striking out the first section thereof and inserting in its place the first section of the Assembly bill reported by himself from the Judiciary Committee. This bill directs that the Governor's charges against any State officer shall be heard and tried before the Court of Appeals, and that upon their finding of guilty only shall he have power to remove the accused officials and appoint their successors. Mr. Daly, of New-York, moved as an amendment the substitution for the first section of the Senate bill the first section of the bill introduced by himself, giving the Governor the summary and absolute power of removing the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners. The discussion was then begun.

Mr. Waehner—If Mr. Daly and his party were in a different position before this country on this question of centralization, against which an outcry had been heard all over the nation, how would this proposition answer his views? Substitute in our State a Republican Governor, and a Republican State Government, and bring such a proposal here, and Mr. Daly would, as he did last year, rise in his place and denounce such an invasion of democratic and republican principle. Admit, if you please, the principle in political parlance, of the necessity of a system of checks and balances. For that reason we have different departments of government presided over by different officers, who are chosen by the people. Now what new wisdom has gone abroad through the land that makes it desirable to change that well-established system and give any one man power to sweep these officers out of existence? He hoped the motion made by Mr. Daly would not prevail.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, said he felt disposed to compliment the gentleman from New-York for the calm, dispassionate view he had taken in his remarks. The gentleman, however, charged him [Mr. Daly] with being inconsistent in his position at this time, but he asked the gentleman to look back at his own action, and see if that was all consistency. Only two months ago his eloquence was heard in this Chamber in favor of a bill enlarging the powers of the Mayor of New-York, and fixing on him responsibility for the acts of other Municipal officers. This bill for absolute removal of canal officials merely completed the chain, and was the last link required to carry out the reforms suggested by the Governor in his special Message. It must be conceded, even by those who were opposed to this measure, that this bill had advantages too apparent to need any demonstration over either the Senate bill or the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee. And for this reason: It provided a summary remedy and correction for public wrongs, expeditiously and without expense to the people. Why attempt to overload the already incumbered Court of Appeals, or drag in the slow and expensive method of bringing an indicted official before the Senate? Load the Governor with power, and hold him responsible for the way in which he exercises that power. He may be removed himself by impeachment, and he may also be repudiated by the people at the ballot-box should he again present himself for their favor. Impeachment was a slow and tedious and by no means a sure process of dealing with delinquent officials, rarely if ever terminating short of six months. He sought no revenges, no personal ends; all he asked was that the House should consider fairly, calmly, closely, and earnestly this question, and he hoped that in the end their judgment would lead them to give to the Governor this power to protect the public interest and the public Treasury, and punish official delinquency.

THE SPEAKER ON THE FLOOR.

Mr. McGuire, of Chemung, (the Speaker,) next addressed the committee. He said the principle borne out by the Daly bill was a violation of principles which this Assembly had already condemned, a violation of the fundamental principles of government, and of our own organic law. It could not be sustained on any principle in our system of Government, and belonged only to that government of the party, the government of absolutism—the concentration of power in the hands of one man and the taking of it from the people. He had listened patiently to the gentleman who had advocated this measure in the hope that they might be able to adduce some reason for the passage of this bill, but had heard none. He gave to the gentlemen who have advocated this bill credit for whatever argument they have made. He understood the gentleman from New-York, who appeared to father this bill, to say that the Governor was a great big wheel meandering through some vast labyrinth, and that momentum should be given to the big wheel to keep all the little wheels, who are represented by the other State officers, in motion. He was surprised to see that the gentleman from New-York, who had seen this country almost destroyed by one-man power, and who ought to know something of the sufferings of the people of his mother country, brought about by one-man power, should come here to advocate this principle. It was merely an attempt to reassert the dogma of 200 years ago, that "the King could do no wrong;" and if he desired to go into that subject and analyze history, it would be easy to show that all the political and national miseries of that time were traceable to that theory, that "the King could do no wrong." And now, in what he proposed to say, he desired to be understood whenever he used the word Governor, as referring to the Governor of fifty years ago alike with the Governor of to-day. He alluded to the office, impersonally, and having no reference whatever to the present incumbent of the office. It was bad for any Legislature to assume that any man was so pure and good that he would not abuse power. The Congress of the United States expressly refused to invest George Washington with extraordinary power with constitutional sanction; yet who would have supposed that George Washington would have abused laws confided to his execution? Yet it was proposed to give all future Governors of this State powers which were refused to George Washington. It was proposed to allow him to remove officials summarily from office and to appoint temporary successors. That meant that he should appoint officers until the next election. And if the people did not elect successors to suit him he could remove them also. The founders of our Government pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the establishment and maintenance of the principles of government which they advocated and under which we had lived for a hundred years; they went through a seven years' war to establish it; and the colonies expended millions of money to establish it. And now he proposed to overthrow this principle which cost them so much, because, if it is true, a few canal contractors had wronged the State out of a few millions. He wanted this House to reflect that it was a Democratic House, and that those powers are proposed to be given to a Democratic Governor. What would have been thought of Gov. Dix or Gov. Fenton, had they asked such powers, such extraordinary authority? What would have been thought by the Democracy of this State if a Republican Legislature had attempted to give either of them this power? He asked this responsible majority to consider well this question.

Mr. Daly said he was in favor of the Senate bill as it stood with regard to State officers generally, but that he desired to give the Governor absolute power as to State Engineer and Canal Commissioners.

Mr. McGuire asked what sort of discrimination was that which sought to deny the same process of indictment, trial, and defense to a canal officer that they were willing to give to the State Treasurer, to the Controller, or to any other officer. It was the right of every officer, of every citizen, to be tried fairly, openly, and to be permitted to make his defense and assert his innocence if he can. Why seek to subject any man to the judgment and possible error of any one man? It had been said that the Governor was the head of the Democratic Party. As such should it not be his duty, or might it not be his weakness, to be influenced politically? It had been said that there was a public demand for this measure. He denied that there was any such demand, except that which had its origin with a few newspapers. He said the other day, and he maintained it now, that there were but four papers in the State which maintained this movement for absolute power. He hoped that the Senate bill would pass the House. The other bill makes the Governor the accuser, the witness, and the judge. Pass the Senate bill. Send it to the Governor, let him sign it. Under it he may proceed against any State officer, send his charges to the Senate, let them try these charges, and within a month the guilty official may be removed.

REMARKS OF MR. ALVORD.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, then rose to address the committee, but as it was near the hour for adjournment, and, as he said, he expected to occupy the attention of the committee for some time, he moved that the committee rise and report progress, so that in the House he might move that the House go into committee at 4 o'clock this afternoon and sit until 7 o'clock for the consideration of these bills. The committee then progressed the bills, and in the House Mr. Alvord moved the afternoon session, and it was agreed to.

On reassembling the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Petty resuming the chair, and Mr. Alvord gave way to Mr. Edson, of Chautauqua, who spoke briefly in support of absolute removal.

Mr. Alvord then took the floor and said he had made no preparation for this subject, but he had been pleased to notice that the gentleman who had preceded him had laid aside all narrow views and seemed to be intent mainly on arriving at a correct result. Our Government was founded on the principle that all the power was latent in the people, and their rulers were chosen only to carry out the people's views. In this country there had been great efforts made to educate the people up to a true appreciation of the rights and responsibilities of the Government and the governed. It was true the President of the United States had the power to remove the members of his Cabinet, but they were not elected by the people. They were nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate, and he could only fill their places after removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He held that members were here not to direct or coerce, but to follow public opinion, and not to forget either the rights of the people or the principles of the Constitution which they were sworn to maintain. The people, when they elect their officers, know what the duties of those officers are, and what they elect them for. The people have also provided means for the correction of public wrongs, and for the punishment of officials who commit offenses against the people, by providing for their impeachment. But coming down to the point of the Governor's power: he removes Sheriffs, Mayors, County Clerks, and other officers, under provisions of law. Why was he vested with this power? It was because it was impossible to create a Court of Impeachment in every county in the State. These officers were elected by the people, it was true, but they were elected by local votes and not by the people at large. Mr. Alvord continued in this strain at considerable length.

OTHER SPEECHES.

At the close of his address Mr. Dessar, of New-York, addressed the committee in favor of the absolute removal bill. Mr. Whittemore, of Cortland, next read a brief speech in support of the bill. Mr. Daly then again rose and said that Mr. Alvord had assumed that this bill was designed to grant extraordinary powers. He begged to remind him, however, that it would only be necessary to look at our school laws to learn that the Superintendent of Public Instruction had the power to remove School Commissioners, yet the Commissioner was an elected officer, while the Superintendent was an appointed officer.

Mr. Daly's amendment was then put and lost by a vote of 32 yeas to 58 nays.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, then rose and said he hoped the motion of Mr. Waehner would not prevail because the Court of Appeals had now just as much as they could attend to. The Court of Appeals was not only lifted above the plane of politics, but above the plane of public business also. Their duties are confined to the construction of the laws and he would support the Senate bill. If the Senate of New-York could not be trusted there was no power in this State that could be trusted. It was a body not only unimpeached, but unimpeachable, and he knew that the Senate had the confidence to-day of the Governor himself. He hoped there would not be a single vote cast against the Senate bill. Mr. Waehner here withdrew his amendment, and after some desultory discussion on verbal arrangements which were proposed and afterward withdrawn, the committee agreed to report the Senate bill to the House and recommend its passage in the House. Mr. Daly somewhat startled the Assembly by a motion to substitute his Absolute Removal bill for the Senate bill, and the yeas and nays were called for on the motion. Nearly one-half of the members rose to explain their votes as their names were called. The motion was lost by a vote of 37 to 67. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Alvord moved that the bill be now, by unanimous consent, given its third reading and final passage. No objection was made, and the bill was read a third time, and passed. Davis of Washington alone voted nay. The bill was then declared passed, and ordered to be returned to the Senate.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

MR. PRATT TO ENTER ON THE DUTIES ON THE 15TH INST.—THE FORTHCOMING DISCLOSURES ABOUT THE WHISKY RING—THE CASE OF THE SHIP WINGED RACER IN THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT—THE BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 7.—When the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was tendered to Mr. Pratt, he was asked to fix a time when he would enter upon its duties, and he named the 15th of the present month. It will therefore be impossible for the President to comply with the request made in behalf of Mr. Douglass that his resignation should be accepted, not to take effect till the end of the fiscal year. The change was made with the old adage in the mind of Secretary Bristow and the President about a new broom, and with the expectation that in view of the disclosures about the Whisky Ring soon to be made public, a new broom would be particularly serviceable in the office at the present juncture. It is worth while to notice that the denial of the existence of illicit distillation of whisky is made through the same channel as was the announcement of an impending war with Mexico and the removal of Secretary Delano. It is fair to say that in connection with the Whisky-ring frauds not the slightest imputation rests upon the integrity of Mr. Douglass.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Judge Pierrepont to-day had a consultation with ex-Attorney General Williams with reference to the routine affairs of the office.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The Assessors under the former District Government assessed real property in many cases far above its value, while in other cases the assessments were entirely too low. The present board, composed of competent persons, have corrected these discrepancies. From present indications there will be few appeals, as property-holders generally express themselves satisfied with the assessments. The District Government is working smoothly and economically under the Commissioners, who have repudiated wood pavements, which have proved a failure. Even those which were supposed to be the best have decayed beyond repair in two or three years. About sixty miles of such pavement were laid by the late Board of Public Works.

A UTAH MINING CONTROVERSY.

The Attorney General has overruled the objections made to his complying with the official request of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the Highland Chief mining controversy, and has accordingly directed the United States District Attorney at Salt Lake City to institute proceedings in the name of the United States for setting aside the patent heretofore issued to the Highland Chief Company so far as it conflicts with the locations of the Prince of Wales and Wandering Boy mines.

THE SURETIES OF THE POSTMASTER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The official bond of Col. Parker, Postmaster at New-Orleans, is filed. Gen. B. F. Butler, his brother-in-law, assumes $200,000; his nephew by marriage, Gov. Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, $100,000, and the father-in-law of Col. Parker's daughter, $100,000, making the required total of $400,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to a firm in New-York, stating that his office will not approve the affixing of any stamp that bears any semblance to a Government import stamp required to be affixed to all cigars imported from foreign countries before leaving the Custom-house.

BULKHEADS AND BOILERS OF PASSENGER STEAM-BOATS.

It has been decided by the Treasury Department that steamers originally built for carrying freight, and afterward changed to passenger steamers, must be provided with the cross bulkheads required upon vessels built as passenger steamers. Also that old marine boilers may be used on new boats if they have previously been inspected and found to meet the requirements of law in force at that time, and may be allowed such pressure as, upon test, they be found capable of bearing.

THE CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, arrived from New-York this morning, where he has been to superintend the opening of the bids for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. The competition was spirited, and bids generally lower than heretofore, with the exception of flour and pork, the rates for these being from six to twelve cents higher than last year. Beef was slightly lower. The Congressional appropriations do not warrant the purchase of a full supply, and it is thought probable that the Sioux especially will complain loudly. The buffalo, upon which they have heretofore in a great measure depended, are fast disappearing; and yet Congress continues to reduce the amount of the appropriations for their support every year. The last letting of contracts involves about $2,500,000.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has designated and authorized Mr. George W. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, to perform the duties of Supervising Inspector General of the steam-boat inspection service during the absence from time to time of that officer.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New-York, closed the argument to-day in behalf of the claimant in the case of Henry W. Hubbell against the United States, and Gen. Creswell closed the argument for the Government. Hubbell was the owner of seven-twenty-fourths of the ship Winged Racer, valued at $60,000. She was sent from Liverpool in the Spring of 1862 to China and Manila, to procure a cargo for the part owners, Messrs. Hubbell & Taylor. She sailed from Manila in October, 1863, with a full cargo, mostly owned by these gentlemen, in equal parts. On the 11th of November she was captured by the Alabama and totally destroyed, with her cargo. Having duly filed his petition, the claimant asks for a judgment in his favor for the amount of damages to him from the destruction of the ship, including his interest in the ship itself, in the freights, in outfits, provisions and insurance, and in the cargo. The claimant submits, under the rules of law applicable to his case as that of an innocent party suffering by a wrong which could neither have been anticipated nor guarded against, that he is entitled to have a liberal estimate of damage, one that shall fully indemnify him not only for the bare cost but the actual loss—not the immediate loss, but the directly resulting loss. This estimate in such cases should be the full market value of the articles destroyed upon the day of destruction, at the place where they would have been delivered but for the wrongful destruction by the cruiser Alabama. Authorities are cited by counsel in support of this position. A number of other cases depend on the decision in the one above stated, involving $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Bicknell, prominently connected with hospitals for the care of the insane in England, is on a visit to this city, and was introduced to the President and members of the Cabinet today by Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane in this District.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE LIGHT-HOUSE AT HUNTING ISLAND.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after July 1, 1875, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Hunting Island, S. C. The light will show a brilliant white flash at intervals of thirty seconds. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric of the second order, lighting the entire horizon. The focal plane is 121 feet above the ground and 136 feet above mean low water. The light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea, seventeen nautical miles. The structure is a frustrum of a cone, painted white from the base to the height of the foliage of the background, the portion above this being black.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $1,771,083; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,670,000; coin, $88,518,698, including $21,154,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $573,599, and Customs, $534,285.

## A MURDERER EXECUTED.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE HANGING—REMARKABLE COMPOSURE OF THE DOOMED MAN—HE DECLARES ON THE SCAFFOLD THAT HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 7.—William E. Sturtevant, the triple murderer, was hanged at 10:08 this morning in the yard of the County Jail. To the last moment the doomed man maintained the composure and stolidity which had characterized him throughout. The arrangements for the execution were perfect. The prisoner took a farewell leave of his wife and two children last evening, since which time he has seen no one but prison officials. He retired about 9:30 o'clock and slept soundly and undisturbed until 6 o'clock this morning. Owing to his expressed determination to take his own life, a double guard had been put over him, and his every movement was under the strictest surveillance. At 6:30 o'clock he breakfasted with as much apparent zest as though preparing for a mere pleasure trip. He conversed but little, arrayed himself in a plain black suit, carefully brushed his hair, and at 8 o'clock had the air of one all ready and waiting. Rev. Edward Haloway, Prison Chaplain, was with him, but to all his efforts to turn his attention to the subject of moral accountability, repentance, or spiritual salvation, he made the same reply, "You know nothing more than I of what remains in the future." At 9 o'clock the reporters and a few others were admitted to the corridor of the jail, and Sturtevant was led out to listen to the last services of the Chaplain. He seated himself directly in front, tilted back his chair, and with one hand partially supporting his head, submitted to the service, more as a necessary adjunct of the execution than as something intended in mercy and kindness for him. The rain, which had fallen nearly all the morning, ceased about this time, and the sky brightened a little. Promptly at 10 o'clock Sturtevant was led out to the scaffold, walking with a firm step the fifty feet or more that separated him from death. Stepping upon the platform, which was but a few inches from the ground, he faced the crowd, still without emotion. As the noose was placed over his head he moved it to one side, as if anxious to expedite the business. The Sheriff's assistants quickly arranged the prisoner, and to the inquiry whether he desired to say anything the prisoner replied: "Nothing whatever." Sheriff Bates then read the warrant, and shaking hands with the prisoner commended him to a merciful Saviour. Straps were then placed about his ankles and knees, the cap drawn down, the Sheriff touched the spring, and the murderer was in a twinkling pulled into the air. The body was jerked up about five feet, the neck was not broken, and death ensued from strangulation.

After the first few seconds there was no apparent respiration or muscular action, but several distinct heavings of the chest followed. The legs were drawn up as much as the straps would allow. The movement became less decided each time and ceased entirely at the end of a minute. At 10:08 o'clock, the weight fell, and at 10.26 o'clock the body was partially lowered and examined by physicians, who pronounced life extinct.

## THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION—THE STATE TICKET COMPLETED—DECLARATION ON STATE RIGHTS—CASSIUS M. CLAY AFFILIATES WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—The Kentucky Democratic Convention adjourned this afternoon after nominating John C. Underwood, of Bowling Green, for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas E. Moss, of Paducah, for Attorney General; D. Howard Smith, for Auditor, and J. W. Tate for Treasurer. The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted:

> We hold it to be absolutely essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizens that the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity, and equality as such, complete and inalienable, and that the administration of their own domestic concerns is the surest breastwork against anti-republican tendencies. Every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the Constitution, or to exercise delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed, is an act of usurpation demanding the instant and unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties; and we hold that any unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State to any extent, on any pretense whatever, should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes of every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our federal system and the consolidation of all power in a centralized despotism.

The notable feature of the convention was the active participation of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, who pledged himself to convass the State for the Democratic ticket.

## THE LOST STEAMER ALHAMBRA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PASSENGERS IN HALIFAX—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—THE VESSEL BREAKING UP.

HALIFAX, Nova Socia, May 7.—The steamer A. Starr arrived to-day from the wreck of the Alhambra, bringing the passengers and baggage. The passengers give additional details of the wreck. The weather on Sunday was stormy, and a high sea was running. At 5 o'clock the vessel was going at the usual rate, and though the fog was very thick no danger was anticipated. Many of the passengers were in bed, being sick. Soon after breakers were sighted, and every effort was made to clear the rocks, but without success, and at 5:30 o'clock the vessel struck with a heavy thud and immediately careened to one side, then righted, and slipped off the ledge. The next wave drove her on again. The passengers by this time had all reached the deck, many being undressed, and for a little time there was a great commotion among them. Boats were promptly lowered and the women were first sent to land, 400 yards off. All were landed without accident. The Captain and Purser remain by the wreck; the rest of the crew have gone to Boston. At last accounts the vessel had broken in two, and there is little hope of saving anything more. The portion of the cargo saved was at Clark's Harbor, in the neighborhood of the wreck.

The steamer Nova Scotia left to-day for Liverpool via Portland.

## THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, held here yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Robert Perry, S. M. Edgell, C. S. Greeley, and B. W. Lewis, Jr., of St. Louis; Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, and James S. Smith, of New-York, and Oliver Ames, of Boston.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BUDGET—SPEECHES OF MR. GLADSTONE, SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, AND MR. LOWE.

LONDON, May 8—1 A. M.—In the House of Commons last night, in the discussion of the budget, Mr. Gladstone censured the method of stating the Treasury accounts, whereby, he said, deficiencies were concealed. He pointed out that the expenditures had increased during the year of Conservative Government £1,360,000. He contended that, counting the interest on loans, interest on the deficiency, the savings bank and Friendly Society's accounts—which are not mentioned in the budget—the Irish educational charge, &c., no surplus existed. He also contended that the proposal for reducing the public debt is totally unreal and visionary; that the experience of thirty years has shown that the debt had been increased by fresh loans more than it had been reduced by surpluses. Yet Sir Stafford Northcote had anticipated that the surpluses during the next thirty years would amount to £18,000,000. Mr. Gladstone added that a party priding itself on its veneration for the traditions of its past ought not to delude the country from the safe road in finance.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, conceded that the figures of the budget might be so taken as to show a deficiency, but said that the system he had adopted was one of many years' standing. He declared that the interest on loans had been fully considered in his estimates, and that no vote on account of the savings banks was necessary for the present year. Doubtless, supplementary estimates might more than absorb the surplus, but if he anticipated additional charges he had a full right to anticipate that the addition will be balanced by other items of revenue. He said Mr. Gladstone had himself formerly approved the system of reduction of the debt by a fixed appropriation.

Right Hon. Robert Lowe said that the budget was unworthy of the confidence of the House; that Chancellor Northcote had manipulated his accounts and produced a fictitious surplus. He said the Liberals had paid £36,000,000 of the public debt, and left a surplus in the Treasury which the present Government had squandered; that the deficit was a national calamity, and that there ought to be a surplus of revenue.

The House of Commons will adjourn from the 13th to the 20th inst. for the Whitsuntide holidays.

BREWERS' LICENSE DUTY.

LONDON, May 8—5 A. M.—The debate in the House of Commons terminated at a late hour with the passage of a resolution in regard to the brewers' license duty, which was nominally the subject under discussion.

### GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

OPINION OF A BERLIN JOURNAL ON THE QUESTION—IMPOSSIBLE TO LET IT DROP.

BERLIN, May 7.—The *Post* considers the reply of the Belgian Government to the last German note unsatisfactory, and believes that Germany is placed in such a position that to let the matter drop will be an impossibility.

DEBATE IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS ON THE REPLY TO THE GERMAN NOTE.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives to-day debated M. d'Aspremont-Lynden's reply to Germany's last note. M. Frere-Osban was the principal speaker. He approved the terms of the last answer to Germany. He considered that all grounds for apprehension respecting the independence of the country, the integrity of its institutions, and the liberty of the press had disappeared. At the same time the neutral position of Belgium did not exonerate her from obligations to her neighbors. It was a question whether the Government had done its duty to Germany in the Duchesne affair.

The Minister of Justice denied that the Government had been inactive in prosecuting the investigation.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER—DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, May 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces the death of Capt. Sherard Osborn, of the Royal Navy.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* also says that the Count d'Harcourt, now representative of France at Vienna, has been appointed Ambassador at London, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Count de Jarnac.

THE SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE PIGOTT.

LONDON, May 7.—Sir John Holker, the Attorney General, has accepted the seat on the Bench made vacant by the death of Judge Pigott.

### RUSSIA.

GERMAN FAMILIES LEAVING TO AVOID CONSCRIPTION.

BERLIN, May 7.—Six thousand German families are preparing to emigrate from Russia on account of oppressive conscription.

### FRANCE.

THE FRENCH JOURNALS ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

PARIS, May 7.—Some of the French journals treat the reports of the alarmists about war with Germany as unfounded, and others consider them greatly exaggerated. All are confident that the Czar is in favor of peace.

### GERMANY.

REMOVAL AND EXPULSION OF THE PRINCE BISHOP OF BRESLAU.

BERLIN, May 7.—Proceedings against the Prince Bishop of Breslau for violation of the ecclesiastical laws have resulted in his removal. He has been conducted to the Bohemian frontier.

PLOTS AGAINST BISMARCK'S LIFE—REDOUBLED VIGILANCE OF THE POLICE.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Berlin says the Prussian Police have redoubled their vigilance, having received alarming notices of plots against Prince Bismarck and Minister Falk. A special staff of fourteen detectives has been formed for their protection.

The Federal Council meets on Monday next to consider the question of extending the laws controlling the administration of ecclesiastical property, and abolishing religious orders, to the whole Empire.

THE BILL TO SUPPRESS RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 7.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the bill for the Suppression of Religious Orders had its first reading.

### CHINA.

AN AMERICAN (EX-CONFEDERATE) OFFICER ENGAGED TO CONSTRUCT COAST AND RIVER DEFENSES.

LONDON, May 7.—The *Morning Post* says that China has engaged the Confederate Gen. Ripley to construct works, on an extensive scale, for the defense of the coast and principal rivers. Gen. Ripley sails for the East in a few days.

DESTRUCTION OF AN AMERICAN METHODIST CHAPEL BY A MOB—REPARATION OFFERED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

SHANGHAI, May 7.—The American Methodist Chapel at Quickang was destroyed by a mob of Chinamen. The Chinese authorities have offered ample reparation for the outrage

### THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED SEAMEN—A LEGAL QUESTION AFFECTING THEIR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

LONDON, May 7.—The wounded mutineers of the crew of the schooner Jefferson Borden are still alive. The English sailor is in the worst condition. There is some legal difficulty about removing the injured men to a hospital, and the American Consul and the Foreign Office are trying to settle it.

THE WOUNDED MUTINEERS TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

LONDON, May 7.—The wounded mutineers of the schooner Jefferson Borden have been removed to the London Hospital. Warrants will probably be issued to-morrow placing them at the disposal of Mr. Schenck, the American Minister.

### MARINE DISASTERS.

AN AMERICAN BARK AT FAYAL LEAKY—THE STEAM-SHIP GREECE AT GRAVESEND, ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 7.—The bark E. A. Cochrane, from Philadelphia for Elsinore, put into Fayal on the 18th of April much damaged. She was leaky, and had discharged her cargo for repairs.

The steam-ship Greece, which went ashore at Southend, floated off as was expected, and is now at Gravesend.

### RACING IN ENGLAND.

CLOSE OF THE CHESTER MEETING—THE CHESHIRE STAKES WON BY THUNDER.

LONDON, May 7.—The Chester meeting was brought to a conclusion to-day. The principal feature in the day's racing was the great Cheshire Stakes, for which six horses started out of a subscription list of fifty-seven. The winner was Mr. M. Dawson's five-year old horse Thunder, whom the handicappers had selected to carry the highest weight of the entire list, and who started with five to two against him. Thunder ran seventeen times in 1874, winning seven events, including the Epsom Cup, (handicap,) at the Epsom Summer meeting; a Trial Stakes at Ascot; the Nottinghamshire and Chesterfield Handicaps, at the Nottingham July meeting; the Craven Stakes, at the Goodwood July meeting; the Alexandra Plate at the Doncaster September meeting, and a Trial Stakes at the Newmarket Houghton meeting. Mr. Bowes' chestnut horse Chivalrous, who was backed at the odds of seven to one, came in second. Mr. Johnstone's Tam O'Shanter, who ran third in the City and Suburban—which was won by Dalham, with Freeman, the Chester Cup winner, second—was made favorite, seven to four being accepted against him. He was not able, however, to beat his record in that race, and only succeeded in gaining third place. The following is a summary:

THE GREAT CHESHIRE STAKES (HANDICAP.)—Fifteen sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, unless declared, with 500 sovereigns added; the second received 50 sovereigns; winners of a handicap after April 22, 4 pounds of two, or of 100 sovereigns, 6 pounds; of 200 soverigns, 9 pounds; of 500 sovereigns, 14 pounds extra; entrance 3 sovereigns each, to the fund, the only liability, if forfeit was declared by Tuesday, April 27; closed with fifty-seven subscribers. The new Grosvenor Course, nearly one mile and a quarter.

Mr. M. Dawson's b. h. Thunder, 5 years, by Thunderbolt, dam Violante, 127 pounds.......... 1
Mr. Bowes' ch. h. Chivalrous, 5 years, by Adventurer, dam Auld Acquaintance, 112 pounds.......... 2
Mr. Johnstone's b. c. Tam O'Shanter, 4 years, by Blinkhoolie, dam Miss Hawthorn, 97 pounds.... 3

### THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

FURTHER DETAILS—ONLY TWO FOREIGNERS KILLED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 5.—Later advices from Port au Prince are to the effect that the attempted revolution was discovered during a national festival on Saturday last, while the President was at church. Government troops proceeded at once to arrest Brice, Monplassir, Pierre, and Canal, aspirants for the Presidency. Each of them resisted arrest, and fought furiously. Brice was wounded, and died at the English Consulate. Pierre committed suicide, and Canal sought the shelter of the American Consulate. Order was restored on Monday. Arrests of implicated parties still continue.

Only two foreigners were killed during the outbreak, and they accidentally.

### THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 8—1 A. M.—The storm-centre has moved from Kansas slowly eastward into Iowa. The barometer has fallen rapidly over the Ohio Valley, the lower lakes, and westward, with occasional rains, and increasing south and east winds. The pressure has risen in the Middle and Eastern States with generally clear weather. The rivers have fallen at Omaha, Cincinnati, and Louisville, but risen at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling followed by rising barometer, warm south-west wind, veering to cold north-west, cloudy weather and occasional light rain.

For the lake region, falling barometer, increasing north-east winds, backing to north-west, threatening weather and light rains, with lower or stationary temperature.

*For New-York and New England, rising followed by falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, warmer, clear, followed by cloudy weather.*

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, increasing south-easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather and possibly rain.

The Mississippi River will probably rise between Cairo and Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the lower lakes and the Middle Atlantic coast.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GORHAM, N. H., May 7.—The Grand Trunk morning passenger train east met with an accident, which caused injuries more or less severe to five or six of the passengers. Six cars ran off the track a mile east of West Milan, among them the baggage car, which went down an embankment. The accident was caused by spreading of rails. Wrecking trains were sent to the scene from Gorham Island with medical aid, &c. The passengers were delayed about five hours.

## THE CENTENNIAL.

### WHAT PHILADELPHIA HAS DONE AND IS DOING FOR IT.

THE ONE ABSORBING TOPIC IN THE QUAKER CITY—UP-HILL WORK FOR THE PHILADELPHIANS—BETTER TIMES COMING—ATTITUDE OF OTHER NATIONS TO THE CELEBRATION—THE PROBLEM OF HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND HOW IT IS TO BE SOLVED—COL. SCOTT'S PLAN—THE WOMEN'S WORK DEPARTMENT IN THE EXHIBITION—AN ART COLLECTION IN AID OF THE ENTERPRISE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

It is quite natural that the Centennial Exhibition of next year should be the absorbing topic of Philadelphians. One can hardly sit five minutes in a street-car, or pace slowly once down the fine halls of the Continental, or go into a drug store for a glass of soda, without hearing the magic word Centennial. All sorts of mouths speak it. The closed, firm-pressed lips of business men; the open jaws of country individuals that seem perpetually in a maze of astonishment; even the pretty lips of young girls repeat the popular refrain. And now that we are in an era of Centennials, now when from every one of the old thirteen States, from burghs so old as to have been forgotten, from pretty villages, from great and flourishing towns, there come memories of bold words spoken, of brave blows struck for liberty, the enthusiasm which has for a long time strengthened the Philadelphians will be seen to have spread over the whole Union. It may be that the splendid idea of the Quaker City has not received in the past its just meed of appreciation. There was turmoil and trouble in the land; there was open oppression and social rebellion in Southern, there was bankruptcy in Northern, distress and suffering in Western States. Men felt that the burden upon their shoulders was about as much as they cared to bear, and they declined to add to their responsibilities by taking firm hold of the Centennial project. It is a fact that at the beginning of this business the Philadelphians were treated with a great display of cold shoulders. But this did not discourage them. "We will have to work all the harder," they cried, and they went forth to labor like indignant giants. Since then the times have changed, and a better feeling prevails everywhere. The night is passed, and though it is too much to say that the dawn has come, yet it is true that there is considerable light in the heavens, and along the line of the horizon there is a streak of tender rose flame which tells of the good time which is coming.

ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

There is now, therefore, a general interest in the Centennial business, a warm desire for its triumphant success, and a hearty resolve to labor everywhere to bring about that result. The aspect of foreign countries, perhaps, is not exactly what could be desired. England comes up nobly to the front with a demand for double the space formerly required, and England is in herself a host. Sweden and Norway and Holland have promised splendid art collections. We are sure of superb contributions to every department from France. Garibaldi has pledged himself to exert all his influence that Italy shall be thoroughly represented. Japan will send us whole museums of quaint and beautiful objects. From Spain we can expect nothing, for when did that unfortunate country ever figure to advantage in these exhibitions? Even so far back as 1851, at the first of these affairs, which took place in London, Spain was only noted for the poverty of her display and for the splendor of the Queen's jewels, the one redeeming feature of their contribution. But it is an unpleasant fact that Germany, both Prussia and Austria, hang back, and so also does Russia. It may be that America is not so popular with Russia as she was some years back. The Czar having discovered that Uncle Sam will hardly be used as a Bogy to scare old John Bull, while he makes a grab at British India, seems to think that he has been disappointed in us, and that we are not quite the good fellows that he took us for, and I fear that he will throw a little official cold water over any Russian enthusiasm about the matter which might exist. For Germany to fail us is unexpected, and I believe that if the subject were properly dwelt upon the two countries would be adequately represented. It may be that the apathy of the American press, with regard to the Centennial, has made Prussia and Austria doubt of its success. If so the remedy lies in our own hands.

THE QUESTION OF HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

At present the Philadelphians are no longer in doubt as to the thorough success of the Exhibition proper. The nine important buildings are in such a condition of forwardness as to make their timely completion certain. What they dread is, that they may not be quite able to accommodate all their visitors. It has been truly said that while New-York was a city of hotels, Philadelphia is a city of homes. Though the point of this is sufficiently true, yet it must be remembered that New-Yorkers live in their hotels, and that all the hotels of Philadelphia are for the accommodation of travelers. Of first-class houses here there are the Continental, the Girard, the Colonnade, the La Pierre, the St. Cloud, and the Bingham. The Continental is going to add two stories to one wing, and one story to the other wing, and then will be able, by dismissing all the servants to out-quarters, to accommodate 1,000 guests. By straining to the uttermost the Girard will hold 600, the Colonnade 400, the La Pierre 300, the St. Cloud 250, and the Bingham 500. This last house is at present second-rate, charging only $3 per day, but it will be brought to a first-class standard next year, when it is probable that the general tariff of all these hotels will be $5 per day. This, considering the extra expense, and the circumstances generally, will be fairly moderate, and in contrast to the Vienna Exhibition, where the prices were so high that they drove people away and ruined the affair financially. Of boarding-houses, I am told there are very few indeed, probably not more than one dozen first-class establishments.

PLANS DEVISED TO MEET THE EMERGENCY.

It is obvious that the facilities for accommodating guests are insufficient, and the Committee upon Hotels are thoroughly satisfied of this. This committee is composed of leading hotel men and of railway men, and they have devised the following plans, which merit serious consideration. They see plainly that there will be two classes for whom provision is absolutely needed. First, the persons connected with the things exhibited in the different departments, who will not desire to pay large amounts. Secondly, transient visitors by rail, who will desire very good accommodation, and who will be willing to pay for it. To provide for the first, under the auspices of the committee, an International Hotel Company has been formed, who propose to rent three blocks of dwelling-houses in the immediate vicinity of the exhibition.

These will be solidly built for permanent use, as the locality is becoming more and more desirable. The lots are very deep, averaging 235 feet. Instead of dividing these into gardens, attached to each house, they propose to utilize the central space for great dining-rooms, where meals will be served very much on the railroad system. As cheapness is the great consideration, it is obvious that the success of this plan must be tested by that alone. Of course, it will not be excessively agreeable to take one's meals in this style, though to the observer it would be interesting to note the table manners of the mechanics of all nations. But there can be no doubt that the International Hotel Company will be able to make the tariff exceedingly low, which is what they propose to do. They believe that they can make arrangements for 10,000 people in the three blocks. When the exhibition is over the dining-rooms will be removed, and each house will receive its garden lot as customary. The company have already purchased the land, and subscribed over $150,000 for building purposes. It is probable that these blocks will be completed before the Winter.

### COL. SCOTT'S PLAN—AN IMMENSE TEMPORARY HOTEL.

The other plan originated, I understand, in the teeming brain of Col. Scott, and is in reality only a carrying out on a gigantic scale of an idea which he has already successfully worked on the Juniata and Susquehanna branches of the Pennsylvania road. He has for some time past established tourist hotels in well-selected spots, such as Renovo, for example. These are admirably conducted, and have given complete satisfaction to the many thousands of wise ones who determined to see something of the exquisite scenery of America before rushing off to the Rhine and the Po. These hotels are owned by the railroad, and managed by their agents, who, in case of incapacity or malfeasance, can be promptly removed. The present proposition is to build a gigantic temporary structure, like a Summer resort, and carry it on like the Renovo House and others of its kind. It is to be of wood, but thoroughly warmed, as probably it will be occupied in cold weather, and to have capacity to accommodate from 3,000 to 5,000 guests. It will be furnished and fitted up in every sense as a first-class establishment, with a table as good as can be given. It will be managed by a leading hotel man of Philadelphia, though who he is I do not know. It will be located on land belonging to the company, on Elm avenue, actually within a stone's throw of the machinery exhibition, and consequently within a very short distance from the art hall and the main building. The horticultural building and the agricultural department are some distance away, but this was thought advisable, and there are good reasons for it undoubtedly. And the trains from Washington and the South, from the West, from New-York and the North, will actually run to the front door of this hotel.

### VISITORS WHO WILL PROBABLY STAY IN NEW-YORK.

That Col. Scott, with his wonderful genius for organization, can fail to make this a pronounced success, I, for one, decline to believe. I have implicit confidence in his ability and his judgment, having seen with my own eyes how well the plan succeeds on the Susquehanna. Still I think it fair to say that if we are honored by a great flood of nobles, princes, palatines, and powers from Europe, and potentates from Asia and Africa, as is more than possible, they will probably take up their residence in New-York. Admirable as is the Continental, and successful as I am sure the railway will be, with its hotel, they neither of them can afford to very illustrious guests what New-York gives in the way of magnificent suites, reception-rooms, &c. I believe that Col. Scott is convinced that many persons will prefer to visit the Centennial via New-York, and that it is his intention to run special trains between the two cities in an hour and a half. He has not yet returned from the Western excursion, and I therefore wait until I can learn his intentions in this regard from himself.

### THE WOMEN'S WORK DEPARTMENT—ITS AIM AND OBJECT.

There will be one feature of the Centennial which will deserve the closest attention and the most careful thought. I allude to the Woman's Work Department. The leading ladies of Philadelphia have organized an association for this purpose, of which Mrs. E. D. Gillespie is President; Mrs. John Sanders, Vice President; Mrs. Frank M. Ettig, Secretary; Mrs. Crawford Arnold, Treasurer; and the following ladies an Executive Committee: Mrs. John W. Forney, Mrs. Richard P. White, Mrs. Henry Cohens, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, Mrs. Matthew Simpson, Mrs. Emily R. Buckman, Mrs. A. H. Franciscus, Miss Elizabeth Gratz, Miss McHenry. There are representative members of this Executive Committee for every State and Territory in the Union, and they are all striving with one accord to show what women can do in every department of industry. Do not let any person confound the character of this institution with woman's rights, because they are as far asunder as the poles. This society hold that it is the aim of every woman who can to be a wife and a mother. But the stern logic of statistics proves that 17½ per cent. of women never get husbands. Of this per centage, all but an inconsiderable portion have to be self-supporting. Now, the aim of this society is to open out to them as many and as lucrative branches of labor as possible, to save them from the "Song of the Shirt," and the "Bridge of Sighs." They have been organized since February, 1873. Since that time they have given entertainments, tea-parties, &c., and have raised so much money that they have contributed $90,000 to the stock of the Centennial and $8,400 in free gifts. By their agreement with the Centennial management they have to give half they raise to them, and the remainder is funded for the needs of the Woman's Work Department in the Exhibition. They have hundreds of thousands of women working away like beavers to produce things for exhibition, including many who paint on porcelain and obtain their livelihood by artistic industries. They are in correspondence with Rosa Bonheur and hope to get her to send a picture, though truly it will be ludicrous if Rosa Bonhour who is entitled to the very highest place at the men's table should accept a seat at what is after all a side table.

### AN ART EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE CENTENNIAL.

These ladies are now giving an exhibition of a loan collection of *objets d' art*. One of the members of the association was going to rent her splendid mansion on Rittenhouse square and let them have it until July rent free. They have not advertised it, but have modest little placards hung up in different offices and hotels, one of which having caught my eye, I went to the place. The admission fee was fifty cents and the catalogue fifteen, but it really was worth $5 to see the splendid old motherly ladies, who went about from room to room showing objects of interest to special friends. I introduced myself to the President, and learned with surprise that New-York had taken no part in this enterprise. We of all others ought to be the most eager to use this association to fight the loathsome Woman's Rights party, which it does most effectually. But somehow the ladies who accepted the trust in our city were prevented from working. Mrs. Roosevelt had a death in the family, and Mrs. John Jay either is going or has gone to Europe. Surely there are others who would take their places. We have so many whose social influence could command a numerous following and generous outlay at any entertainment that it seems really a disgrace for New-York to be behindhand.

### SOME OF THE PICTURES.

Their loan collection contains many interesting things, chiefly portraits and articles of "bigotry and virtue" as Mrs. Malaprop said. There are, however, some very fine modern pictures sent by friends of the society, a Zamacois and two fine Merles, sent by Mrs. Col. Thomas Scott, a Bougeureau, sent by Mrs. Cuyler; a Rembrandt, loaned by Mrs. Clement Butler; the "Return of the May Flower," Boughton's masterpiece, loaned by Mr. Fairman Rodgers; a superb Hammon, by Mr. Theodore Cuyler; a lovely D'Aubigny, a fine Diaz, a good Troyon, and a superb Rousseau, a fair Meyer von Bremen and a fine Rembrandt etching, all loaned by Mr. J. L. Claghorn; two splendid Leyendechers, loaned by Mr. John W. Lockwood; a fine Corot, a good Oswald Achenbach, and a Church, by Mr. Joseph A. Clay, with many other fine things that I did not notice.

### GEMS AND ENGRAVED STONES.

Among the articles of vertu are the engraved gems of Mr. Maxwell Summerville, thirty-six cases in all, a very fine collection, including stones of agate, amber, amethyst, aquamarine, carnelian, chalcedony, emerald, garnet, heliotrope, jacinth, jasper, lapislazuli, malachite, obsidian, onyx, rock crystal, ruby, sapphire, sardonyx, topaz, and turquoise. To go into any detail of so large and valuable a collection in the limits of this letter, would be impossible. The most curious among the articles of *bijouterie* is a watch and chatelaine, loaned by Mrs. O. B. Stillman, of Baltimore. It is said to have belonged to Marie Antoinette. It is truly a chatelaine and is furnished with a showy hook, but the seals are masculine undeniably. Immediately below the hook is a true-lover's knot in blue enamel, and then comes a sardonyx cameo representing two turtle doves billing. From this the pendants branch out on each side with long slips of carnelian, on which, in letters of gold, are the following words at the top: *Unis pour toujours*. Then on the left side are the words, *Tendre, fidel, ardent*, and on the right side, *Secret, sincere, constant*. In the centre of the chatelaine are little cameos, all in sardonyx, representing by figures the words. There are a padlock, a dog, an altar, a watch tower, a Cupid, and something that looks like a tombstone. To make these fit to the words will be a pretty trial of ingenuity. On the watch is the name of the maker, Hoendschke à Dresde. On each side, hanging down from the words, are two seals, one of rock-crystal set open in the usual way, the other of carnelian, set very solidly in a casing like the censer used in Catholic churches, or, to be more exact, like the figure on the Spanish cards for a heart.

GAR.

## AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

### OCCUPATION OF AND BANQUET AT MORGAN HALL — PROFESSORS, COMMISSIONERS, AND PATRONS JUBILANT — A HAPPY TIME.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, May 6, 1875.

It was the good Archbishop Fenelon, I believe, who remarked that "public benefactors live their lives twice over." He was writing of the good men who did most to rescue Christianity from the darkness of the mediæval ages. But there is a depth of meaning in the assertion which only such public benefactors as Roberts, Dodge, and Edwin B. Morgan are able to feel. By the side of theirs the knowledge of others is superficial. All three of those distinguished gentlemen were made living illustrations of its verity by the manifestations of gratitude toward them to-day. They live their lives twice over in their consciousness of having rendered great and timely service to the cause of religious education here in Auburn, and in the grateful hearts of their beneficiaries. The demonstration, which is the subject of this letter, was of gratitude to the latter for the erection upon the Theological Seminary grounds, in this city, at a cost of $100,000, of an elegant and commodious stone edifice for the accommodation of seventy-two students of theology. For several days past our city has been unusually full of friends of the Auburn Theological Seminary, who from long habit attend the exercises of what are denominated the annual commencements. The volume of visitors this year is larger than usual, by reason of the new life with which it has been invested by the increase of endowments within the last year, and the splendid gift of Mr. Morgan. These lifted the institution into a condition of independence which it never before enjoyed, and guaranteed its permanence in its present locality. It was an occasion for felicitation, truly; and the friends and patrons as well as the *personnel* of the seminary made it something of a social as well as a religious festival. At precisely 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, the Commissioners, Trustees, Professors, students, and visitors, in number about three hundred, proceeded from the old seminary building in procession across the Campus to the spacious dining-hall of the new building, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by the ladies of Auburn. Rev. Dr. Ezra A. Huntington, of the seminary, presided. Besides his associate Professors and the Presbyterian clergy of the city, there sat around him Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Strong, of Aurora, the friend and, for the occasion, the representative of Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, who, by reason of his recent injury in your City, was unable to be present; Rev. Dr. Chester, of Buffalo; Rev. Dr. Darling, of Albany; Rev. Dr. Henry A. Nelson, of Geneva; Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Canandaigua; Rev. Dr. Torrey, of Cazenovia; Rev. Dr. Wood, of Lyons; Rev. Dr. Niles, of Hornellsville, and Hon. Christopher Morgan and Hon. Charles C. Dwight, of Auburn. At other tables near the presiding officer sat Rev. Henry Hazen, of Liverpool; Rev. J. B. Shaw and Rev. J. R. Page, of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Stillman, of Dunkirk; Rev. L. B. Rogers, of Millville; Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Leroy University; Prof. Lowrie, of Allegheny Seminary, Pennsylvania; Rev. C. N. Thomas, of Fort Covington; Prof. N. F. Wright, of Cortland; Rev. James H. Robinson, of Delhi; Rev. J. C. Sterling, of Watertown; Rev. J. C. Churchill, of Oswego; Rev. Dr. N. W. Goertner, of Clinton; Rev. Henry Ward and Hon. Joseph H. Plumb, of Westfield, and Hon. Orville Robinson, of Elmira, and at least fifty other gentlemen who have attained more or less distinction in the Presbyterian Church. All the tables were elegantly decorated with the choicest flowers, very tastefully arranged by the ladies in attendance. The *tout ensemble* of the display was magnificent. When the company was comfortably and quietly seated the seminary choir sang an animated gratulatory ode, and Rev. Dr. Albert T. Chester, of Buffalo, offered an appropriate prayer.

The dinner was served by the hundred or more earnest Christian ladies who provided it. And it was enjoyed by the large and happy group of clerical gentlemen, visitors, students, and attending friends with a festive zest modified only by the universal regret that the founder of the hall was unable to be personally present. When the cloth was removed the President read congratulatory letters from the Faculty of nearly every kindred institution in the United States except such as had sent representatives to the festival. Those letters expressed the kindest wishes for the ultimate prosperity of the institution, and invoked the choicest blessings upon it and Mr. Morgan. The entire company was resolved upon having a good time, and they had it. After further entertainment in the line of vocal music by Prof. Thomas and others, and a suitable benediction, the hall was pronounced dedicated to the objects contemplated by the founder, and at the hour of 5 o'clock P. M. the company dispersed to assemble again at 8 P. M. at the First Presbyterian Church to hear the graduating students.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Col. Walker, of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Congressman A. S. Williams, of Michigan, are at the St. James Hotel.

Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister at Washington; Gira Yano, Secretary of the Japanese Legation; Rev. Dr. Ross, of Huntsville, Ala.; George Eyster, United States Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, and George Jerome, Collector of the Port of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR: Methodical, Analytical, and Historical. With a treatise on the orthography, prosody, inflections, and syntax of the English tongue, and numerous authorities cited in order of historical development. By Prof. MAETZNER, of Berlin. Translated from the German, with the sanction of the author, by CLAIR JAMES GRECE, LL. D., Fellow of the Philological Society. 3 vols., 8vo, pp. 510. London: JOHN MURRAY. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Among the many literary monuments to German industry and patience, this work is one of the most remarkable. In a certain sense it is also one of the most useful; but not because it performs in any sort any of the functions generally regarded as pertaining to a grammar of the English tongue. It will teach no one how to speak and to write the English language correctly. That is not the purpose for which it was written, or, rather, compiled. It is simply a systematic, classified record of the manner in which the English language has been written. The author seems to have made himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole body of English literature, and to have studied it minutely, with a view to the development of its word structure. After a general introduction he takes up as the first part of his labor the exposition of what he calls "The Doctrine of the Word," his first subdivision of which is "the doctrine of sounds," under which he considers pronunciation and orthography. His second subdivision is "the doctrine of forms;" and under this he treats first of the parts of speech and their inflective forms, and next of the formation of words, first by derivation, and next by compounding. The scale on which he works may be inferred from the fact that with these subjects he fills a large closely-printed octavo volume of more than 500 pages. This completes the first part of his work. The second fills two equally bulky tomes. It is devoted to what he calls "The Joining of Words and Sentences," of which the first section deploys the doctrine of the joining of words, or of the simple sentence; the second the doctrine of the joining of sentences, and the third that of the cultivation of words and sentences. In simple customary phrase the subject of this second part is syntax.

Prof. Maetzner's work has for some years been familiar in its original form to philologists, from whom its stupendous research and painfully systematic arrangement have compelled a degree of professional admiration which has been given to no other book upon our language, hardly to that upon any other. That such a work should have been produced by a man not born to the language the uses of which it analyzes and classifies with such nice and comprehensive knowledge, is in itself a remarkable fact; it may safely be said no such work could or would have been done by any other foreigner but a German. The chief and almost the only value of the book is in its being a classified record of usage in the English language from the earliest period to the present day; and its great bulk is due to the immense number of illustrative examples with which its pages are mostly filled. Its philological scholarship is simply colossal. As a guide to the study of the history of the English language, and as a book of reference for those who are in search of illustrative examples, it is invaluable. The author seems, in this respect, to have exhausted his subject, and to have left nothing to be done by those who come after him. It is worthy of remark that, with true philosophical perception of the real relations of language to race, he brushes aside the flimsy distinction of English literature and American literature, which most English scholars have invidiously, and most Americans, with mistaken patriotism have unwisely, set up, and that he regards all the literature of the English race, on whichever side of the ocean, as English literature. His quotations in illustration of modern usage are taken as copiously from American writers of reputation as from those who were born British subjects, and the names of Irving, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Hawthorne, Prescott, Motley, Lowell, and Holmes are as often seen upon his pages as those of Wordsworth, Tennyson, Macaulay, Thackeray, and other British authors of celebrity. Naturally, however, he falls into some errors with regard to the condition of the English language in this country. His assertion, for example, that our speech "takes up many words from the American languages" could have been made only in ignorance of the fact. The aborigines of America will leave less trace upon the language of the men who have displaced them than the ancient British did upon that of the Anglo-Saxons who displaced them. There are more words now, a hundred times over, in the English language which have been imported from France, Italy, Turkey, India, and even China since A. D. 1620, than there are of aboriginal American words in use here among the descendants of the people who, about that time, were first brought into contact with the "American Indians." Prof. Maetzner, like other European writers upon language, has been misled by the influence of a consideration of assumed probabilities. It seemed natural to them that the aborigines of America should produce some such effect upon the language of their invaders, and therefore they declare that it has done so, being helped onward in their error by the fact that a few—a very few—aboriginal words are in loose colloquial use among the English-speaking people of North America.

The book is not without some errors of a kind which touch its purpose more nearly. We cannot here go into details; but we mention, for example, the assertion, (vol. 1. p. 226,) in illustration of the irregular formation of the plural that, "*pennies* denotes only the single concrete piece of money; the form *pence* is the term for the value." But, for example, to the contrary, in the parable of the Good Samaritan, we are told in our English Bible, that that exemplary person "took out two *pence* and gave them to the host." Again, (ib., p. 233,) the assertion as to the plural of *handful, spoonful*, and the like, that "opinions diverge about the annexing of the *s* to the first or the second word" is certainly unwarranted by any opinions worthy of consideration in a work of this character. If there are many hands or spoons that are full, we may say *hands* full, *spoons* full; but a handful or a spoonful is a definite quantity, and the plural must be *handfuls, spoonfuls*, and such is the invariable usage among writers and speakers whose usage is at all authoritative. As to gender, the author is quite at sea, being unable to perceive, for example, the significance of the usage, (for he calls it "strange,") by which a child is referred to as it. A child may be of either gender, and that either-ness we express by *it*; we could not do otherwise. But, on the whole, the book is marvelously correct, even on the minutest points; and considering that it is a book written in German, translated into English, and printed in Germany, it is remarkably free from errors, even of the press, although there are some of the latter sort. We observe with regret that the index of words and things mentioned in the table of contents is lacking. To no book could such an index be more necessary.

HOW TO WRITE CLEARLY. Rules and Exercises on English Composition. By Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, M. A. 12mo, pp. 78. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

A good book upon the subject of this one is a desideratum; and we took up this in the hope that it had been furnished by the author of *English Lessons for English People*, which was full of the evidences of insight into the structure of the English language and of the English sentence. To be sure, our hopes were a little dashed by the very title of this one. Rules on English composition and exercises on English composition is not very good idiomatic English; and coming from a professed teacher of the language sounds strangely to ears, and looks strangely to English eyes, accustomed to his firm rules and exercises *in* composition. And our apprehensions thus excited proved to be not unfounded. The "Index of Rules" with which the book opens is indeed admirable. These rules are fifty-six in number, and when we say that the first is, "use words in their proper sense;" the second, "avoid exaggerations;" the third, "avoid useless circumlocution and fine writing," and that the rest are like unto them, all good writers and common-sensible persons will agree with us that in thus laying down the laws of clear writing the author starts well. But when we come to the enforcement of these laws by precept and example, we find how hard it may be, even for able men, to follow the good which they see. We have rarely examined a book which would tend more to the confusion of the learner than this, and, although the faults pointed out in the structure of the sentences proposed for study are in most cases, although not by any means in all, unquestionable, the author's analysis is rarely clear, and the construction which he proposes is often as bad as that which he justly condemns; and sometimes it is worse. We should recommend that the fifty-six rules should be taken out of the book, studied and carefully observed, but that the body of the little volume should be entirely disregarded by any reader who wishes to keep his brain clear enough to write clearly. This part of the book reminds us of the advice given to a gentleman who, for his sound sense and his probity, was appointed to a judgeship in British India, and who objected that he knew no law—"Give your judgments; but be careful never to give your reasons for them, and you will be safe."

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Account of the Niobe Group*. New-York: L. W. Schmidt.

—*Map Drawing Made Easy*. New-York and Chicago: A. S. Barns & Co.

—*The Brook and the Tide Turning*. New-York National Temperance Society.

—*Half Hour's Recreation in Popular Science—Two Parts*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat; New-York: G. W. Carleton & Company.

—*Mrs. Rovel*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

—*British Quarterly Review*. New-York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Our Detachment*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Alice Lorraine*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Westminster Review*. New-York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Paragraph History of the United States*. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Ecce Fœmina*. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*Brightest and Best*. New-York: Biglow & Main.

—*The History of Lawyers*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

—*The Defense of Guinevere*. London: Ellis & White.

—*A Child's First Book in French*. New-York: Clark & Maynard.

—*A Mad Marriage*. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*Autobiography of M. T. Hubbard*. New-York: J. F. Trow & Son.

—*A Sheaf of Papers*. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Paul Massie*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*The Geological Story Briefly Told*. New-York: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

—*Home Sketches in France*. New-York: Geo. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Love Afloat*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*History of the Christian Church, Vol. VII*. New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

—*Reports of the Bureau of Education*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

## THE HULL LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamer Colombo, Capt. Burkitt, of the Hull Line, arrived in this port yesterday after a passage of fourteen days from Hull and eleven from Southampton. The Colombo, one of the largest vessels of the line owned and operated by the Messrs. Wilson, is an iron steamer, 350 feet in length by 37 in breadth, and measures 2,900 tons. She was built at Hull, England, in 1872, and has hitherto been employed in the Oriental service of the company, running from Hull to Calcutta, via the Red Sea and Suez Canal. The accommodations of the vessel are ample, the main saloon on the deck, which is handsomely upholstered in green and gold, being 50 feet in length by 25 in breadth. The staterooms on the deck below are fitted up in the best manner, and are provided with the latest improvements in lighting, ventilation, &c. The engines are over 1,000-horse power, and the equipments of the ship, in all respects, are those of a first-class passenger steamer. Up to the present time the business of the Wilson Line has been confined to the East India trade, but henceforth it is intended to transfer the larger number of its vessels to the line between New-York and Hull, via London and Southampton.

## BANK OFFICERS' CONVENTION.

A convention of bank cashiers and bankers is announced to be held on July 20, at Saratoga, a call having been issued, signed by Mr. George F. Baker, Cashier of the First National Bank, Mr. A. W. Sherman, Cashier of the Dry Goods Bank, Mr. John M. Crane, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of this City, and forty other Cashiers of prominent banks in all parts of the country. The movement originated some months ago among the Western bankers. The programme proposed for the three days' convention is organization on the first day, the proposal and discussion of questions on the second day, and reports of committees on the third day. On the evening of the last day there will be a banquet, with music, toasts, and speaking. It has been suggested by many, and has been considered very probable, that the subject of internal revenue taxation will be considered by the convention, but the meeting will be chiefly a social one.

## OBJECTIONS TO A NEW-JERSEY CLERGYMAN.

A number of the congregation attending the Episcopal Church in Clairmont, have presented to Bishop Odenheimer a petition requesting the removal of Rev. Dr. Batten, who has been for fifteen years Rector of the church. The grounds of complaint are, primarily, that Mr. Batten is too far advanced in years to discharge the duties of his rectorship creditably. The petitioning members think that, by inducing a larger attendance, a younger minister would build up the little church more rapidly. Mr. Batten is thought to be too plebeian in his habits. He frequently carries his Sunday dinner home from market in a large basket; and occasions have been known when he has actually carried a broom home, from New-York, under his arm. Another class of objectors allege, also, that the Doctor is not so eloquent a man as he might be. The older members of the church are in favor of Mr. Batten's retention, and the Bishop will not probably regard the petition.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

On Thursday Special Inspector Bibbins, of Col. Howe's office, assisted by Inspectors Hagan and McCort, seized a quantity of ready-made clothing not on the manifest on board the British bark Osao, from Cienfuegos, now lying at Pierrepont stores, Brooklyn. The following is a list of the articles seized, which were yesterday counted in the seizure-room of the Custom-house: Two hundred and thirty-eight woolen shirts, 228 cotton shirts, seventeen suits of woolen clothes, 218 yards of tweed and cassimere, and four pairs of pantaloons. The goods belonged to the master of the vessel, and are valued at $3,000. The same officer, assisted by Inspector Hagan, yesterday seized 1,400 cigars found on board the French steam-ship Amerique.

## A DRUGGIST CENSURED.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Eliza Jane Thomas, aged one year, of No. 553 West Forty-seventh street, who died from pneumonia. The evidence showed that Julius Doetschman, an apothecary, doing business at No. 515 Ninth avenue, and who is not possessed of a physician's diploma, treated the child, and prescribed medicine for her. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That said child came to her death by pneumonia. And we further censure Julius Doetschman, who keeps an apothecary store at No. 515 Ninth avenue, for prescribing for and treating a child dangerously ill, and who was not qualified to practice medicine, possessing no diploma, and who is in the habit, as we understand, of passing himself off as a physician, and assuming the practice of the same without any license or warrant."

## FASHIONS OF THE DAY.

### NEW TRIMMINGS AND DESIGNS FOR TOILETS.

### THE MARABOUT THE PROBABLE FAVORITE —CHANGES IN THE STYLE OF EVENING DRESSES—THE MODE IN GLOVES—SUGGESTIONS FOR SUITS.

The minor details of the toilet are of as much importance as ever. Two of the most favored articles in this line are a large purse of silver, or oxidized silver, depending from a belt of the same metal, and a Maltese cross worn around the neck with black velvet, which takes the place of the locket. There are numberless fancy buttons employed to render dresses more ornate, such as mosaic, metal, passementerie, and an immense assortment of bone buttons in all neutral shades. Worsted galloon and worsted fringes are the trimmings most used for suits. Ostrich and cock's feathers are employed for trimmings, but effilé marabout is preferable and will most likely replace them ere long. Gilded galloons are also used on sicilienne garments, with feathers and effilé marabout. Dresses are adorned, too, with insertions of black and white appliqué lace. The trimming called "coup de vent;" or "puff of wind," is a closely knife-plaited flouncing, fastened down through the middle. When the flounce is put on the skirt the lower part is basted down and loosened when the trimming is completed. The effect of the "coup de vent" is thus produced, as the lower part of the flounce spreads irregularly. An ingenious way of arranging the Bulgare plait, which is at present so much in favor, is to leave the top of the plait altogether free and in large plaitings; behind these are placed hooks which fasten it to the bottom of the long basque of the waist. Sleeves are an important part of the dress, and require special consideration. The Haidée or Greek sleeve has appeared on the horizon of fashion; whether it will be adopted or not is yet to be decided. This sleeve is very long, and cut square at the bottom; the inside is left partially open to allow the arm to pass. This form has been in vogue for some time past for street garments. A more simple style of sleeve is ornamented at the bottom with a shell-shaped trimming in cornet shape, with loops of ribbon intermixed. There is another sleeve, shirred half way down and finished at the wrist with a deep plaiting *en feuillets*, which means plaits sewed back, one close to the other, in imitation of the leaves of a book.

There is a change in the style of evening dresses which is worthy of notice. The tunique is suppressed. The skirts are either puffed to the top, have plaited flounces all the way up, or have ruchings and shirrs half way up, with a scarf or a garland of flowers disposed in Oriental style, drawing the skirt slightly in and giving to it the semblance of an apron. Flowers are arranged in garlands, placed upon black velvet, and worn as necklaces to correspond with the flowers on the dress and in the hair. Nothing can be more youthful and becoming than these necklaces of flowers, with which diamonds can be mingled like dew-drops. Summer materials, such as barège worked with silk, and embroidered battistes trimmed with small muslin plaitings, will relieve the monotony of the excessive use of plaid goods, and allow them to be put to their proper use, which is to make charming toilets for Spring wear, for morning use, and for traveling purposes. Many Summer suits will be made or trimmed with plaid, but whether they will be generally used or not is yet to be decided.

Dressed kid gloves are rapidly losing favor, especially for Summer use, and fashionable ladies wear undressed kid with their most elegant toilets. Neither the Saxony glove, which closes all the way up, nor the long buttoning gloves will be in favor. To obviate the disadvantages which both these styles present, the gloves will be very long and have a large opening under the palm of the hand near the wrist; this opening allows the hand to pass easily, and, closing with buttons, prevents the glove from creasing. For evening wear in Summer the gloves are of undressed kid, and the length of an ordinary six-button glove; they fasten with three buttons. The colors should correspond with the toilet. For visiting purposes a glove the length of four-button gloves is suitable with only one button at the wrist. White gloves, which have not been in vogue for some time, are to be the rage for seaside wear and riding on horseback. These white gloves must be of a washable material and not of kid, for white kid gloves should only be used for full dress. There is a glove suitable for this purpose made of Indian tissue, and used only for Summer wear. This glove is quite unlike those of Scotch thread, for it is beautifully cut and sets as well as kid. Gloves of this sort are made in all colors, but white will be chiefly used.

A walking suit may be made with a confection tight fitting in front and half open at the back; the material should be cachemire, with appliqué of strong black tulle; it is open at the neck, and trimmed with lace in bertha form. The sleeves are very large. The whole garment is trimmed with lace. The dress should be of mohair. The apron is shirred and bordered with a bias band of faille. The skirt is trimmed in front with a scolloped flounce, surmounted by three small puffings. The sides are shirred and surrounded by a ruffle; the back is mounted in large plaits. Another suit can be made of striped toile de Vichy. The basque waist has a collar, cuffs, and pockets of black taffetas or linen in the color of the stripe. The apron is quite long, and bordered with a deep band of black taffetas or linen; it is raised at the back under three bows and ends. The skirt is trimmed with a flounce, two puffings, and a heading. A black faille suit may be made in a train skirt trimmed entirely with flounces shirred at the top. The princess-shaped tunique is cut square in front and without sleeves; it is made of satin-striped, figured grenadine, and trimmed with three rows of effilé marabout; it is raised at the back under a cardinal red sash. The bonnet adapted to this suit is of black beaded lace. The crown is surrounded by loops of black faille, with scarlet flowers. In the back are two long faille ends slightly fringed and headed by a small bunch of flowers and leaves. The brim is trimmed underneath with flowers similar to those on the outside of the bonnet.

A walking suit may be made with a cachemire mantle trimmed with lace and arranged like a fichu, with the points at the back crossing each other; the ends in front are carelessly fastened over the bosom. The ends at the back turn over, and are intermixed with faille loops. The apron is of mohair, bordered with three bias bands of either black taffetas or taffetas in a darker shade than the dress. The skirt is trimmed in front with five narrow plaited flounces; a short space is then left, and a single and still narrower flounce placed above it. The back is finished with a gathered flounce, surmounted by a puffing and deep heading; a short distance above are two narrow flounces, and another above. The sleeves have cuffs trimmed with bias bands of faille and lace.

A very pretty reception dress may be made in two shades of green. The cuirass is short; the tunique is very long in front and raised at the back under a very wide gros grain sash in the darker shade. It is bordered with a ruffle with heading. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a plaited flounce in the darker shade surmounted by a wide puffing in the lighter color, corded top and bottom, and forming a heading. A similar trimming is above. The hair is dressed with two long braids at the back, has puffs on the top of the head, and is crimped in front. The puffs are surrounded and crossed by bands of green faille, and on the sides are daisies.

A suit for a miss from ten to fourteen years of age can be made of any gray material. The skirt is trimmed with a bias flounce, with very little fullness, surmounted by a puffing, with ruched heading on both sides. The border of the flounce and headings of the puffing are trimmed with a very narrow bias band, in a darker shade or a contrasting color, according to taste. On the front breadths, and above the puffing, at equal distances, are placed three bias bands, corded on both sides with the different color. The tunique is open in front, and reaches to the puffing; it is raised on the sides and at the back, and bordered with a bias band like that in front of the skirt. The waist has a short basque in front, a longer one at the back, plaited in shell shape and fastened to the waist by a small band with two buttons. These basques are trimmed with a large cording like that on the bands. The sleeves have cuffs trimmed with a bias band and ruching to correspond with the skirt.

A cap for an elderly lady can be made of white tulle, blonde, and black velvet. The crown, which is of tulle and insertions of blonde, extends down the back, forming a long barbe bordered with blonde. The front of the cap inside has a trimming composed of two ruchings of velvet, wider in the middle than at the sides; over this falls a piece of blonde lace. The crown is ornamented in the centre with a small tuft of ostrich feathers and loops, with long ends of narrow velvet ribbon. Strings of ribbon velvet are placed where the velvet ruchings end; a small spray of flowers is on the top of the string on the left side. This cap can be trimmed with ribbon in any color in lieu of velvet. Another cap can be made of blonde. The crown should be round and surrounded by two ruchings of blonde placed heading to heading; in the centre is a shell-shaped trimming of blonde, which covers the stitches. On the right side of the shell-shaped trimming is a rosette, with a daisy or a pink in the centre. At the back are two ruchings placed heading to heading, with a small ribbon twist over the sewing. The strings are of ribbon.

## THE REVIVAL OF COACHING.

### HOW TO SEE THE COUNTRY PLEASANTLY.

*From the London Field, April 24.*

We know what proclaims a hunting morning, according to our grandfathers' views; but what proclaims a coaching one? Is it when the east wind's on the go, and the dust has ceased to blow, and we no longer dread the snow? &c. Something of that sort, we imagine, with a genial sun and a cooling breeze, a well-hung coach and a clipping team, eleven miles an hour including stoppages, steady and obliging coachmen, and a most willing guard. All these essentials were to be found on Saturday last, the 17th, at Hatchett's, when the group of coaching loungers—and how well we know most of their faces—await the coming of the Guildford coach, which is to leave the famous "cellar" at 11 o'clock. The loungers have previously dispatched Col. Chaplin on his Tunbridge voyage, and have stayed on like true lovers of the pastime, attracted by the rumors of a rare lot to be seen on the next turnout. They turn their faces eastward, and presently "Edward's" horn is heard, and the leaders are seen turning out of Bond street into Piccadilly. A rare lot indeed, and the loungers will not see a better one, whatever teams come and go between Regent Circus and Hyde Park Corner this season. The near leader is an almost matchless roan, his companion a brown, and the wheelers, the off one a magnificent horse, are of the same color. There is no mistake about them as Thorogood brings them up under the clock. The most sucking tyro in coaching matters knows he is looking on something that cannot well be beaten; and the only doubt on the minds of the old stagers present is whether they are not too good for the work. The new proprietary is beginning well. Col. Dickson, who horsed this coach last year, has retired, and Major Furnivall, Mr. Walter Shoolbred, and another well-known and distinguished amateur, have taken the road. The team we have just noticed is Mr. Shoolbred's, and they are to bring us the first stage, to the Robin Hood, at Kingston Vale. Everything, we need scarcely say, was new and bright, and Thorogood, the professional, and Edward, the guard, in their bright green coats, white hats, and "button holes," were pictures of coaching smartness. The load was a full one, and the only thing we saw to object to was the basket on the roof, and that we believe is doomed.

We start to the minute, and Mr. Walter Shoolbred is, of course, our coachman on the first stage. Past the Corner, and down the admiring Fulham road, through undemonstrative Putney, and over Wimbledon Common to that charming Kingston Vale, did the roan and the three browns take us at a merry pace. The fifty minutes were done to a second, and here we have a chestnut near leader and a gray off that strike our fancy very much. The former is a beautiful-shaped one, with grand quarters; the gray, a young horse, smaller, and with not quite the speed of the chestnut, but a true-shaped one, and very handy. Major Furnivall relieves his partner over this stage, which is through busy Kingston, where—it being market day—we are received with effusion; past that pretty reach of the river as we approach Thames Ditton; and on to that picture of a country inn of the olden time, the Bear at Esher. Sandown Park, on our right as we enter the village, of course attracts attention; and the rather awkwardly-situated gate through which the coaches are to enter on the race-days is viewed with some distrust by our coachmen. A block there would be a nasty thing. Esher is on the *qui vive*, and at the Bear there is Mr. Superintendent Mott, who has come down to cast his eye over Sandown and its capabilities. As the swallow is the harbinger of Spring, so is the worthy Superintendent the harbinger of royalty, and we know the Prince will be there. And here begins the beauty of the road. We are only fourteen miles from London, but we are passing over heathery commons and through woodland scenery which might well be 400 ditto. We have peeped into Claremont—and it is only on the top of a coach you can do that—we have had "five minutes for refreshment" at the lodge-gates of Mr. Gorton, just beyond Fairmile, and the "refreshment" has consisted of two or three bottles of very excellent Giesler. Mr. Shoolbred rather shakes his head over the delay, which is certainly irregular; but Major Furnivall appears with a silver tankard and pleads that it is "the first day," so the coachman relaxes and, we think, takes a pull at the Giesler himself. The five minutes have somehow grown into ten—a curious fact—so "Rattle 'em along, Walter," which he does, and we are into Cobham in that space of time termed a "jiffy." The old White Lion—this noble beast has looked down on more "changes," gentle reader, than even this mortal life can show—seems rather astonished as we give him the go-by; and over the sluggish mole and past Pain's Hill—recalling, to some of the passengers, the name of one of the first of coachmen and the best of good fellows—we take our way. Soon we plunge into some woodland scenery that might be anywhere but where it is, and a lake, or a very good imitation of one, stretched out before us, with "the hut" beloved of anglers in the foreground. There are firclad hills and heather enough to make a little Scotland, and there is another old coaching-house, the Talbot at Ripley, to gladden our eyes at the end of the stage. And there is something else—the landlord's daughter, fair as Surrey maidens generally are—and it is astonishing, having regard to the Giesler, how everyone seems to want a glass of bitter beer. But there must be no dallying in Talbot tents, if you please, gentlemen; that fatal ten minutes has yet to be made up; and as we have rather a young team—the near wheeler has been carrying fourteen stone to hounds all the winter, and the leaders, hunters also, are evidently ready to jump out of their skins—Ned sounds his cheerful horn. The near wheeler is a devil of a fellow, with as much mouth as a steam-engine, but Thorogood humors him, and we reach the White Hart [and luncheon punctual to time —or, if there was a slight discrepancy in the clocks, it must be ascribed to the Giesler stoppage. The luncheon at the White Hart is of the best, and, after a stroll about the old town, 4 o'clock sees us on our return journey. It is a very jolly one; we have not exhausted ourselves or our delights; and at Esher the fair daughter and the son of one whose memory is still green, not only to many of our readers, but to that wide world of sport and pastime of which he was such a conspicuous member, are ready with more flowing goblets in which to drink success to the coach—and who will grudge the few minutes' delay for such a purpose? Hatchett's is reached two minutes before our time.

The journey is wonderfully well done, and the road one of the most charming out of London. It is just, it appears to us, the right distance, and we think the coaching public will thoroughly appreciate it. That it will be a popular road we have little doubt, and we wish the coachman good loads, fair passengers, and pleasant weather.

## VISITATION OF THE POOR.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday adopted a resolution to the effect that, in view of the imperative necessity of reducing the salary account so as to bring it within the limits of the annual appropriation, the services of the visitors of the out-door poor be, for the present, dispensed with. Fifteen of these visitors have been employed by the department, at an annual salary of $600, the payment of which necessitated an outlay of $9,000 from the out-door relief appropriation. During the latter part of the Spring and throughout the entire Summer the office of visitor has been practically a sinecure, from the fact that the operations of the bureau to which they are attached are suspended generally on or about April 1, and are not resumed, excepting in extreme cases, until the following Winter. Last Winter the experiment of engaging members of the Police force was tried in three precincts, with the acquiescence of the Police Commissioners, and afforded entire satisfaction. It is very probable that next Winter the plan will be carried into all the precincts, and that the amount heretofore expended in the pay of salaried visitors will be saved to the appropriation. Connected with every station-house there is generally at least one or two old officers, who to a great extent are incapacitated for regular patrol duty, but can very well perform the duties of out-door poor visitor.

## CHANGES IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday the Examining Board of the department was reorganized by a limitation of its membership to three officers instead of nine, as heretofore constituted. The board now consists of Assistant Chief Charles O. Shay, and Battalion Chiefs W. H. Nash and Edward W. Wilhelm. The following were discharged from the board: Battalion Chief Orr, Medical Officer Charles W. Millard, and Foremen Erb, McCormack, Van Norden, and Shaw.

## FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

### A DULL AND FATAL SEASON IN PARIS.

### RESULTS OF A SEVERE WINTER—INCREASE OF THE DEATH-RATE—FALLING OFF IN THE AMERICAN POPULATION.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Friday, April 23, 1875.

The present season will be remembered as one of the most fatal of the century, the number of deaths from zymotic diseases having been unusually large. The Winter was exceptional in its severity; Spring was very late indeed, and the months of March and April have been marked by many and sudden changes in the temperature. One would scarcely believe that there have been 22° Fahrenheit difference between the temperature of day before yesterday and to-day. On Wednesday we had a real August day, and now I find a fire as necessary as in the middle of Winter. The results of such changes in the temperature here are immediately seen in the lists of the dead, or in the mortality reports officially issued each week. Consumption, pleurisy, pneumonia, and kindred diseases have made great havoc since the beginning of the year, and hundreds of persons have lost their lives through exposure, or through their own imprudence in not preparing for these very sudden changes.

But the excessive mortality of the season seems to produce far less impression than the general dullness in the way of trade. There are very few strangers here, and, more than any other city in the world, Paris is dependent upon strangers for its prosperity. Tradesmen complain of the Government and of the weather when foreigners are scarce, and they are in the depths of despair when Spring is dull and cold enough to delay the expected arrivals of rich strangers. The absence of the usual throng of Americans is resented in a curious manner, the tradesmen being about ready to make a claim upon us for damages because we have not made one-tenth as many purchases as in preceding years during the first quarter, and many talk as if they had some real cause of complaint against us, or as if we had actually swindled them out of their usual trade. THE TIMES comes in for some abuse, the articles upon American expenditures abroad having been translated and published in the city journals. My tradesmen friends have taken great pains to prove to me, by irrefutable logic in their opinions, that this view is entirely wrong, and that it would be a very great error on the part of our countrymen not to come abroad to spend their dollars.

The presence of only a few Americans is regarded as an evidence of national hostility, and I hardly know what would be the result of a change in the fashion that would keep Americans at home entirely. Yet while we are regarded as useful and necessary on account of our dollars, no people in the world receive so little consideration and esteem, the French thinking less of us than of any other nation. This year, however, they have not been troubled by a great many Americans, the most of those in Europe having gone to Italy, where life is cheaper by half, and where the *agréments* of life are superior to those now found in Paris. The French are overwhelmed with taxes and imposts; they have enormous burdens to bear; they are unable to furnish the old pleasures of life at the old rates; and yet they cannot bring themselves to think that foreigners will be ungrateful enough to go now where those pleasures have not trebled in price. I believe that we shall have very few Americans here during the present year, because only a limited number of the very rich can now afford to live here. It costs more to live in the Grand Hotel than in any hotel in New-York in rooms of equal size and comfort.

### ENGLAND.

### STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—CARDINAL MANNING.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.

The House of Commons, having extricated itself from the silly scrape into which it fell in regard to the newspapers, by dismissing the printers without question, and calling upon the Select Committee, which was really the offender, if there was one, has now to consider what shall be done in future. Lord Hartington is to move a resolution, of which the terms are not yet known, and Mr. Dillough has given notice of one to the effect that when strangers are ordered to withdraw, this shall not apply to the reporters unless the House unanimously agree to it.

### THE ADMIRALTY AND THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Government, trying to please everybody in the-old-man-and-his-donkey way, have made a very foolish exhibition of themselves in regard to the Arctic expedition. Hitherto it has not been usual to send chaplains with ships on this service, the ships being small, accommodations limited, and provisions requiring to be husbanded. Idle mouths, or at least mouths with no hands attached, are not wanted in such a case, and the Captain reads prayers to the satisfaction of the crew. Perhaps, owing to Moody and Sankey, however, an outcry was raised from the pious people that no chaplain was going out with the Arctic vessels. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy took it up, and the Admiralty, in a weak moment, discharged two commissioned officers, whose services were most essential, and substituted a couple of chaplains, who, when the crew get to work, will have to stop with the vessels while the crews go off in detachments. I would not wonder if this, too, were countermanded.

### CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Manning, flattered and excited by his recent promotion, has flung himself wildly into the Ultramontane agitation, and has even forgotten himself so far as to compromise the English section of his Church by persuading his Bishops and clergy to come forward conspicuously as adherents of the German Bishops, who stand in every way, both as regards their own conduct and the consequent treatment of which they complain, in a different position from that of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. He has written to the German Bishops to express his full concurrence in their views, and has promised them that he will have their manifesto read at mass at all the churches under his jurisdiction.

J. H. F.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The telegraph steamer Professor Morse, owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, is now being made ready to go to sea, and will sail for London on Saturday next. There she will take on board a submarine cable belonging to the International Ocean Telegraph Company, to be laid between Key West and the Island of Cuba. This cable is now being made in London under the direction of Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who is also President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company.

Mr. Cornell, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in reply to a question as to whether a consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Companies was contemplated, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that there were no negotiations of any kind whatever pending between the companies.

## THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Messrs. Shumann and Oakshot, engineers of the Treasury Department, who have been in this city for the past week examining the substructure of the new Custom-house and Post Office, yesterday evening finished their labors and started for Washington last night to make a report of their findings to the Secretary of the Treasury. They have given no intimation of what their report will be.

# MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

## ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY MORNING.

THE ABSENCE OF MESSRS. BEACH AND SHEARMAN THE CAUSE—THE PROGRAMME FOR NEXT WEEK—UNCERTAINTY ABOUT WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN TESTIFYING—THERESA BURKE AGAIN MISSING—HOW MR. BOWEN'S TESTIMONY IS REGARDED BY COUNSEL.

An immense crowd was disappointed yesterday morning by another postponement of the trial. The anticipated appearance of Woodhull and Claflin on the witness stand appears to have been the attraction, to judge from the remarks of a knot of well-dressed ladies who sat near one of the reporters' tables. One of these ladies, a large, handsome woman, dressed in rich mourning, was Mrs. Gen. Robinson, the owner of the Woodhull house, which has entered so extensively into the trial. Mrs. Robinson talked very freely in regard to the testimony which she is to be called upon by the defense to give. She says that she leased the house to Mrs. Woodhull furnished, and that among the appointments of the parlor was and is a sofa-bed. She adds that she sat upon it no later than yesterday morning. This will contradict the testimony of Stephen Pearl Andrews, who swore that there was no sofa-bed in the mansion of the "modern Mme. Roland." Col. Harry Beecher and his wife, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Benedict, were early in their seats on the end of the Beecher family row of chairs. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher arrived subsequently, and cordially greeted their relatives. Judge Neilson was accompanied by Judge Edmond Owen Parry, of Pottsville, Penn., and Rev. C. C. Beaman, of Cambridge, Mass. The latter gentleman is the father of the husband of one of Mr. Evarts daughters. Bishop Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, put in an appearance for the first time at the trial. He occupied a seat among the reporters near the witness' chair. His presence excited a great deal of comment. Neither Tilton, nor Moulton, nor Frank Carpenter was present. Mr. Henry A. Bowen was early on hand as a probable witness in rebuttal, as was also Mrs. Kate McDonald, Mr. Tilton's old housekeeper. Messrs. Evarts and Fullerton entered together, as if from a consultation, at fifteen minutes past the hour. Mr. Evarts at once addressed the Judge to the effect that Messrs. Beach and Shearman had been prevented from coming to court by the trial of a cause in which they were engaged in the Superior Court in this City. He had been advised by his friends on the other side that the end was near, and thought that but little would be lost by an adjournment for the day. Judge Neilson said he was willing, and immediately adjourned the court until Monday morning.

Messrs. Beach and Shearman arrived at the Court-house about 12:30 o'clock, and did not appear to be sorry that their attendance would not be required during the afternoon. The prosecution are jubilant over the events of the past week. The defense draw consolation from the fact that Mr. Bowen testified that Mr. Tilton was notified of his forthcoming discharge on the Monday of the week during which Mrs. Tilton's charges against her Pastor and her retraction of the recantation were procured. They say that this shows that the beginning of the proceedings against Mr. Beecher was coincident with the commencement of Mr. Tilton's business disaster, and of the latter's attempts at reinstatement. This, they claim, smacks suspiciously of conspiracy. As to Mr. Bowen's other contradictions of Mr. Beecher and the three arbitrators, they ask in astonishment, who will take Mr. Bowen's word against those of Mr. Claflin, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Freeland, and the Pastor himself? Besides, they are to introduce the testimony of Rev. Mr. Eggleston, and Mr. Freeland, to upset Mr. Bowen's entire story about the proceedings of the famous Monday, Dec. 26, 1870.

Counsel for the prosecution expect to close the rebuttal by Wednesday afternoon, though it is probable that they will consume the entire week. They have not made up their minds whether it will be worth while to put Woodhull and Claflin upon the stand, although they acknowledge that both have been subpœnaed. Neither wishes to be a witness, but they both say that they will tell the whole truth, "without reservation." It is probably this qualifying clause that makes the lawyers hesitate. Some of the counsel are in favor of calling them, while others are opposed to it. Mr. Tilton himself wishes it done, while Mr. Moulton does not. The same hesitancy ushered in the début of Mr. Bowen as a witness. Counsel were resolved not to call him up to Tuesday afternoon, when it was decided to send him a subpœna, and see whether that would not open his mouth. It did not. He was requested to step around to Mr. Morris' office in the morning before the opening of the court, but he refused. After his arrival at the Court-house Mr. Morris got him aside in the ante-room and worked vigorously to induce him to outline his testimony, but in vain. Then a consultation was had, and a few minutes before the end of recess it was decided to take the chances. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Bowen appeared as a witness, and Mr. Fullerton examined him haphazard, with what result is known. The manner in which he gave his testimony made a favorable impression in regard to his telling the truth.

It is not yet certain that Frank Carpenter will be a witness, though he has been subpœnaed. It is probable that he will, but counsel do not care to take up any more time than will be necessary. Mr. Tilton, and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton will again take the stand, but their rebuttal evidence will be quickly disposed of. Kate McDonald, Mr. Tilton's old housekeeper, and the others heretofore named in THE TIMES will precede or follow them. A new witness has been found who will finish the rebuttal on the Communist procession. The prosecution are very anxious to learn the whereabouts of the nurse, Theresa Burke. They had her nicely installed in the Pierrepont House ready to testify, but one of the lawyers for the defense found her out, they say, and, by a suspicious coincidence, she just then mysteriously disappeared. All efforts to find her again have so far proved unavailing.

### THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT.

The jury having answered to their names, Mr. Evarts said: If your Honor please, we are aware on both sides that Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman are absolutely and inevitably prevented from getting to court to-day, and I am advised by my learned friends on the other side that we are getting very near, probably, to the close of the case, and that it may be terminated, probably, substantially as early even if we should take this interval of the day, and as there are some reasons why it should be desired on our part, we have no objection. We still, however, submit to your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Counsel engaged in a case on the other side?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; absolutely and no avoiding it at all.

Judge Neilson—Well, then, we must adjourn.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

### THE PANTARCH.

*From the World of Yesterday.*

Great numbers of queer people have come to the front in the course of the Beecher trial, and great additional numbers of still queerer people seem to threaten to do so. One of the latest oddities who has been summoned to the witness' chair is Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, who calls himself a Pantarch, and says he is the discoverer of a new scientific method which he calls universology. Mr. Andrews' name has been pretty well known to the curious public for the last century or so, and his presence in court occasioned an amused interest among the spectators, who were very glad to see what a Pantarch looked like, and hear what sort of discourse the inventor of alwato indulged in. There was a general notion that a person with such an odd compound Greek name, and who was the author of such an immense body of original philosophic doctrine, must be a person "in shape and gesture proudly eminent;" that he must stand like a tower; that his face deep scars of thunder must have intrenched; that beside him the tall Amazon had seemed a pigmy; that he might have taken Achilles by the beard or with a finger stayed Ixion's wheel—but it really and seriously turns out that the Pantarch is a gray old man, with a constant tendency to prolixity, and a number of bees in his bonnet. He seems to have quartered himself on the Woodhull family so long as there was any fodder going, and to have executed the "literature and philosophy" of Mrs. Woodhull's newspaper and lectures. The really interesting portion of his lecture is that which identifies his fellow-visitors at the chaste and interesting establishment kept by that lady and her various husbands. Among them we regret to observe the name of the distinguished editor of the *Tribune*, though, after all, if he wanted to go there and relax his mighty mind we don't see why he shouldn't. The going was well enough, but, after partaking of the bread and salt of the chaste matron and the vestal virgin who kept the place, we must confess it was rather nasty to abuse them as he has done. However, he didn't strike them until they were down, and perhaps according to the ethical standards which he has substituted for the old-fashioned ones of Mr. Greeley, there may be some merit in that. The Pantarch says that he wrote the scandal article himself—that is, he gave it its "literary and philosophical cast." He evinced a constant desire to bourgeon and abound, which Mr. Evarts and the court found it not altogether easy to restrain, though they kept his cork in to some extent. The number of books he has written, according to his statement, and the hard names of them, show that he is "one of the most remarkable men in this country," like all of the Americans seen by Mr. Martin Chuzzlewit in his memorable visit here; and if he had been let alone he would evidently have boomed into space the longest and most transcendental witness ever heard of. One of these works was a monograph on the Chinese language, which he says is a text-book in the district schools of Mantchooria, and considered rather tough among the small children of the great Desert of Gobi. We almost wish that Judge Neilson and the defendant's counsel had given the Pantarch rope. There is only one animal of that sort known in the world, and, although not a nice person to spend many wet afternoons with, he is as a psychological curiosity as interesting as, in a zoological way, would be a woolly rhinoceros of the cave period or an aurochs of the ancient Schwartzwold. It seems as if the testimony could hardly be complete without some outgivings from Andrew Jackson Davis and Mrs. Dr. Walker. Almost all the other flagrant bores and humbugs of the Western world have in one way or another been drawn within the vortex of this celebrated cause, and it looks rather inhospitable to rule out persons of such high and unquestionable standing among bores and humbugs as those we have named, whether they know anything about the matter or not. Nor do we see how they can refrain from subpœnaing the editor of the *Tribune*, who is proved to have had such excellent opportunities of knowing what an "ideal home" the Woodhulls, Claflins, Pantarchs, and Bloods maintained. He does not know much about architecture, and he lets his contributors write sad rubbish in his paper, but he can roar you on morals as gently as any sucking-dove, and we are not sure that on the witness-stand he wouldn't outflute the Pantarch. Call him.

### QUEER SORT OF "EVIDENCE."

*From the Sun, May 7.*

The letter of Mrs. Tilton, in itself, is an extraordinary document in several respects. We reproduce it here for that reason:

MAY 3, 1875.

JUDGE NEILSON: I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in the law and before the court now sitting; and while I have understood and respected from the beginning Mr. Evarts' principle in the matter, yet since your last session I have been so sensible of the power of my enemies that my soul cries out before you and the gentlemen of the jury that they beware how, by a divided verdict, they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother! For five years past I have been the victim of circumstances most cruel and unfortunate, struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully. Released for some months from the *will* by whose power unconsciously I criminated myself again and again, I declare solemnly before you, without fear of man and by faith in God, that I am innocent of the crimes charged against me. I would like to tell my *whole* sad story *truthfully*—to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods wrung from me by compulsion—though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secrets of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary. I assume the entire responsibility of this request, unknown to friend or counsel of either side, and await your Honor's honorable decision. With great respect,

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

In the first place this is directed pointedly against a disagreement of the jury, and reads as if she had good reason to believe that such a disagreement is imminent. She appeals pathetically to the jury against such a result, prefacing the appeal with a protestation of her innocence.

This letter, by the consent, if not through the instrumentality of Mr. Beecher's counsel, has been printed in all the papers, and read by every man on the jury. It has therefore the effect, at once, of direct testimony and touching argument, interjected into the regular course of proceedings, and hardly to be countenanced, we should suppose, by the court. We have been somewhat surprised that no objection to all this has been raised by the counsel for the plaintiff.

The language of the letter—of those parts of it which are free from a lawyer-like diction—sounds like the cry of a soul in anguish and despair. "I would like," she says, "to tell my *whole* sad tale *truthfully*." Then it would seem she has never yet told the *whole* of her sad tale—never told it *truthfully!* Really, we should think it about time that both of these things were done. Let her have the opportunity, and have it on the witness-stand.

As this matter rests at present, Mr. Beecher's counsel have a great advantage. They have got Mrs. Tilton's testimony without oath before the jury, and without cross-examination. Her argument, too, they have got before the jury. Mr. Beach may attempt to answer her argument, but what avails the answer of a man to a woman if she is permitted to escape the ordeal of cross-examination.

## BUNKER HILL'S CENTENNIAL.

PREPARATIONS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY—A LARGE DELEGATION TO GO TO BOSTON—THE OLD GUARD TO ACT AS ESCORT—DETAILS OF THE TRIP.

The New-England Society of this City at its last annual meeting resolved to refer to the Board of Officers the question of making arrangements to unite in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17. The Board of Officers immediately considered the matter, and appointed the following gentlemen to represent the board as a Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. Isaac H. Bailey, Benjamin K. Phelps, Daniel F. Appleton, L. B. Wyman, William Borden, John T. Denny, and L. P. Hubbard. This committee notified all the members of the society that arrangements could be made for transportation, music, badges, military escort, and all incidental expenses, except for hotel accommodations, so that the cost of the trip to each member would be less than $15.

A special meeting of the society was held last evening at Delmonico's to hear the report of the committee and take such further steps as might be deemed appropriate. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, presided, and Mr. L. P. Hubbard acted as Secretary. The President stated the objects of the meeting, and the Secretary read a number of letters from members of the society warmly approving of the action in relation to participating in the celebration.

The President then stated that the society, which now numbers over 1,100 members, was represented by 250 in 1843, when it participated in the ceremonies connected with the placing of the cap-stone on Bunker Hill Monument. There could be little doubt that a much larger number would go on the present occasion, and it had been determined, if the society sanctioned it, to accept the escort of the Old Guard, which would parade about sixty men.

In 1843, the Light Guard had acted as an escort of the society, and since that time, the Light Guard and the City Guard had become consolidated into the Old Guard, under the command of Major George Washington McLean. It was also in contemplation, in concert with the Old Guard, to engage the services of the Ninth Regiment (full) Band, and one of the finest of the Sound steamers could be had at a nominal price for the exclusive accommodation of the society, its escort, band, and friends. There had been correspondence with the Boston authorities, and these officials and the Plymouth Society, through its President, had tendered the society every courtesy in their power. It was intended by the Boston and Massachusetts authorities that the ceremonies of the Centennial should be of the most imposing character, including a grand procession, oration, &c., and it was only fitting that the New-England Society of this City should join in the celebration with all the eclat possible.

The remarks of the President were received with great enthusiasm, and the action of the committee was unanimously indorsed. On motion of Col. E. L. Gaul, it was resolved that the Chair should appoint a committee of seven members of the society to co-operate with the committee of the Board of Officers on perfecting the arrangements for the celebration. The President appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. L. Gaul, Jonathan Marshall, Asa Wentworth Tenney, Charles W. Griswold, Charles H. Ditson, O. P. C. Billings, and O. E. Goodwin.

It was arranged that Mr. Ditson's music store, No. 711 Broadway, should be the head-quarters of the joint committee, and the place of enrollment of all the members who desire to join in the celebration. A design for a banner to be carried in the procession, and to be used hereafter at the society's celebrations, dinners, &c., was exhibited, and referred to the joint committee. It consists of a centre composed of the coat of arms of the City of New-York, surrounded by the coats of arms of the six New-England States, twined together and connected with the centre coat of arms by a wreath of laurel. A ribbon at the top and another at the bottom, contain the inscription, "New-England Society of the City of New-York." On motion of Col. Gaul, it was resolved, amid much laughter, that the members of the society shall all wear white hats and dark clothes during the trip. The meeting then adjourned. The first meeting of the joint committee will be held at Mr. Ditson's store, at 4 o'clock, on next Tuesday afternoon.

## THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE TEAM AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE—COL. GILDERSLEEVE ELECTED CAPTAIN OF THE TEAM—LETTERS FROM MAJOR LEECH—REJECTION OF THE CHALLENGE OF THE ULSTER RIFLE CLUB—PROGRAMME OF COURTESIES TO BE EXTENDED TO THE AMERICAN TEAM BY THE IRISH.

A special meeting of the team selected on Thursday to contest the Irish team in the international match was held at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Gildersleeve, Bodine, Fulton, Dakin, Yale, Coleman, and Canfield. Mr. Fulton was called to the chair and Mr. Coleman was appointed temporary Secretary. Col. Gildersleeve was unanimously elected Captain of the team, which he gracefully accepted, acknowledging the compliment in a brief address. On motion of Major Fulton it was resolved not to employ a Secretary, as it was conceded that the position would be a sinecure and the duties could easily be performed by the members themselves. The subject of employing a servant to accompany the team was referred to the Captain, with power. On motion it was decided to practice Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at hours to be regulated by the time-table of the railroad. The meeting then adjourned. The election of Col. Gildersleeve to the position of Captain of the team will not conflict with his position on the team, as his duties will mainly be honorary. A referee will be chosen to decide any points of difference that may arise on the day of the match. It is understood that Gen. Shaler will be invited to fill that position.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting yesterday at 4 P. M. Col. Wingate presided. The members present were Gen. Shaler, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Gen. Woodward, Col. Bodine, Major Fulton, Capt. Bruce, Cape Casey, Messrs. Yale, Sanford, Coughtry, and Alford. The following letter from Major A. B. Leech to Col. Wingate was read:

MORRISON'S HOTEL, DUBLIN, April 16, 1875.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Two days ago I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 2d inst., and as you so wish it, of course I will not invite other teams to shoot with us on the 29th of June. This course is most agreeable to me, as it naturally enhances still more the value of the compliment you are so good as to pay us, namely, just to shoot one international match here, according to the terms of the programme which you heretofore sent me, and dated March 8, and which I now beg to send to you, inclosed, signed by me.

Targets.—In this matter, I also adopt your view in selecting those in use in 1873. In fact, the match will be shot under the Wimbledon rules of 1873, as it was at Creedmoor in September last.

Wimbledon.—I will go to London next week, and I will see all about the camping ground for us and write to you fully shortly. The "whole world" here is talking of the match. I refer you to the amusing little episode in the House of Commons on the subject.

All hands desire warm remembrances to our friends over the water. Can you not give me a rough list of Americans who are coming, and who is to be the Captain? I am constantly asked this question, and invariably answer, "Our friend, Col. Wingate." By the by, I want to ask you one question. You remember young Waterhouse who was with us in America: it is very hard upon him that he is not eligible to shoot in our Irish team; he was born here, and his father has lived here for forty years, but he is actually [the father] an Englishman. Young Waterhouse is quite a new shot, having taken to long range shooting only last year, and he intends to compete for a place in the Irish team to shoot with the American team on June 29, but I can only permit him to do so (provided he wins a place) on the terms of your not objecting to him. What say you?

Ever yours, sincerely,

ARTHUR B. LEECH.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of the letter in regard to the propriety of permitting Mr. Waterhouse to contest as a representative of the Irish on their team. The following resolution was finally adopted:

*Resolved*, That this committee deems it inexpedient to make any changes in the programme originally prepared by the Irish team.

The question of accepting the challenge from the Ulster Rifle Club, of Belfast, Ireland, was next introduced, and it was finally decided not to accept the challenge, on the ground that the team had been selected for a distinctive purpose—to represent America in an international match—and could not, therefore, accept the challenge without giving offense to other rifle associations. Mr. Alford read the following letter from Major Leech, in response to the telegram sent to him announcing the date of departure of the American team:

MORRISON'S HOTEL, DUBLIN, April 24, 1875.

MY DEAR ALFORD—I had the pleasure of receiving your telegram to-day, to say that the American Team will sail from New-York on June 5. I immediately telegraphed a reply in English letters, but the Irish language, "Caed mille failthe," which means "a hundred millions of welcomes." The rifle is a beauty, and I promise not to disgrace it. I will write again in a couple of days, but I cannot allow the mail to go out to-morrow morning without sending you a line.

In haste, yours sincerely,

ARTHUR B. LEECH.

Accompanying the letter was a programme of the proposed movements of the American team upon their arrival in Ireland, of which the following is the substance:

The American Rifle Team will arrive in Dublin about June 20, and will remain nearly three weeks. The International Rifle Match will take place at Dollymount Range June 29, and the annual prize meeting of the Irish Rifle Association will be held June 30, July 1 and 2. Right Hon. Lord Mayor and Provost and Fellows of Trinity College have intimated their intention to entertain the rival teams at banquets. Invitations have been received from John E. Venables Vernon, Esq., D. L., for a fête at Clontarf Castle, and from the commander of the civil service. Arrangements have been undertaken for the entire entertainment of the American team during their visit to this country, also for a deputation at their individual expense, to receive the American Party at Queenstown. Visits will also be made to the public institutions and mercantile establishments of Dublin, to the County Wicklow, and the Vastry Water-works. The programme also embraces a concert by Irish musicians; a trip to Dublin Bay and to Curragh camp; also, a banquet by the citizens, and the presentation of prizes won at the annual meeting to the successful competitors, at the Exhibition Palace. The programme is printed on pink-tinted cardboard. At the bottom is a representation of Dollymount range flanked by stands of arms supporting an Irish and United States shield. On the back are the names of the committee.

The Treasurer reported the amount actually subscribed to be $6,313 of which $4,600 had been collected. On motion of Gen. Shaler, the Secretary was directed to request all parties who had subscription papers in their possession to return them at once with the amount subscribed. The meeting then adjourned.

## THE WANGUE TRAGEDY.

It was expected that the trial of Catharine Cronk, for the shooting of James Luke, at Wangue, in October last, would be concluded yesterday, but her direct and cross-examination was prolonged during the whole of the day. Besides this, a number of witnesses have been subpœnaed for rebuttal, and consequently the case will not be given to the jury before Monday. The court-room in Paterson was much crowded yesterday, and the interest in the trial seems to be increasing. Mrs. Cronk continued her statement, and gave the particulars of the shooting. She said her husband came home drunk that night, after she had gone to bed. Shortly afterward she heard some one knock at the door, and asked who was there; some one called "Joe, Joseph," but her husband made no answer. She got up and went to the door, when the person outside called out again, and she recognized Decker; he said he intended to come in and stay all night, and at the same time opened the door. The witness called upon her husband to come and help to put the intruder out, and he staggered over toward the door; they pushed Luke outside, and she closed the door, but did not lock it, because there was no key; she told Luke to go away, but he said he was going to stay all night; witness then went into the bedroom and got the gun, which was never kept loaded to her knowledge; when she took it up she did not suppose it was loaded, but intended to frighten Luke by pointing it at him; as she came out of the bedroom Luke opened the front door and came in; as he did so she raised the gun and said, "Mr. Decker, (the name by which Luke was generally known,) I've put you out once, and now if you don't go out I'll shoot you;" her husband came to her assistance and they pushed Decker out again; she then put a cap on the gun and said to Decker, who had returned again, "Mr. Decker, again I tell you, I'll shoot you if you don't go away;" he replied, "You fool, you can't shoot me;" she pulled the trigger, and he fell; she thought the gun was not loaded when she put the cap on, but was under the impression that the explosion of the cap would frighten him away. The witness then related the subsequent occurrences as they had been told by previous witnesses. The remainder of the day was taken up with her cross-examination.

# LAW REPORTS.

## THE FERGUSON DIVORCE.

THE CUSTODY OF THE CHILD—THE WIFE'S AFFIDAVIT—THE HUSBAND'S DENIAL.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for Mrs. Louisa A. Ferguson, made application to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order compelling her husband, Henry C. Ferguson, to deliver to her custody their infant child, Mabel. Mrs. Ferguson is a member of the Brooklyn Amaranth Club; her maiden name was Louisa A. Miller, and the parties were married in 1866. A suit was recently begun against her by her husband for divorce, on the ground that in February last she absconded with Edwin Rowe, a merchant of Burling slip, in this City, and committed adultery with him in Portland, Rochester, Montreal, and other places.

In support of the wife's application, her affidavit was read accusing her husband of passionate and brutal conduct toward her, locking her in a room, seizing her by the arm and throat, and abusing her. She states that she informed her mother, with whom they were living, that she could stand this no longer, besides which she feared her husband would carry out his threat of taking her child from her. She left with the knowledge of her family, and was escorted by Mr. Rowe, who was introduced to her by her husband, and whose wife had often sympathized with her in her domestic difficulties. On becoming conscious that she was shadowed by a detective, she went from place to place under escort of Mr. Rowe, who, two or three times, rashly, and without her knowledge, registered "Edwin Rowe and wife," but she positively denies the alleged adultery. She states that in Portland a so-called detective arrested her and brought her to New-York, where her husband took the child from her. She avers the child is devotedly attached to her. Another application was made for alimony and counsel fees.

In reply, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer read the husband's affidavit denying abusive or brutal conduct. He states that on one occasion when he forbade his wife to go to the theatre, because she was getting into a kind of theatrical mania, she insisted she would go; he locked her bed-room door; she got another key and was opening the door, when he gently pushed her back. She attacked him, endeavoring to scratch his eyes out, scratched his cheek, broke the pipe he was smoking, and screamed for her brother Sam. The brother rushed up stairs and struck him, then ran down and locked himself in. Plaintiff gave chase, and threatened to burst in the door unless Sam opened it and apologized. Then Sam cried out, "If you do I'll shoot you." "Shoot away," answered plaintiff; "I have a pistol, too," and finally the mother-in-law came on the scene. The husband also states that the story of his having introduced the corespondent to defendant is a fabrication.

An affidavit of Detective Dunn was read. He states that he had power of attorney from the father to get the child, and that he did not arrest the mother, but the Chief of Police gave her the alternative of going to New-York or of being locked up.

Mr. Shaffer here explained that in the New-England States adultery is a State Prison offense, and a person accused of the crime can be locked up.

The case was adjourned for a week.

## THE RATES OF DUTY.

The firm of John M. Davies & Co. imported, in 1872, invoices of silk neck-ties, which they claimed were liable to a duty of only thirty per cent., but Collector Arthur imposed a duty of sixty per cent. on the ground that they came within the description of silk scarfs, which are liable to that rate of duty. The difference between the rates was paid under protest, and suit brought in the United States Circuit Court to recover it. While the suit was pending a case of a similar character covering the same class of goods was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, it being held that the goods in question were "manufactures of silk not otherwise enumerated," and liable to a duty of fifty per cent. Davies & Co. then wanted to abandon their original claim for reduction and sue merely for the difference between fifty and sixty per cent, but the Government insisted that the plaintiffs were bound by their protest, and were not entitled to any relief unless they could sustain their original claim. This question was argued yesterday by Mr. Edward Hartley for plaintiffs, and Assistant District Attorney Simons for the Government, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, who reserved his decision.

## THE ATTACK ON DEPUTY CONTROLLER EARLE.

James A. Duffy, who attempted to shoot Deputy Controller Earle, was yesterday brought to the Court of General Sessions in custody, having been rearrested by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on the previous evening. Mr. Earle and the witnesses for the prosecution were all present. On the opening of court, Mr. William F. Kintzing, associated with Mr. John P. O'Neill for the defense of Duffy, moved for a postponement of the case, in the absence, through illness, of Mr. O'Neill. Counsel said that the charge against Duffy was a very grave one, and he was entitled to every privilege in preparing his defense. District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion, stating that the prosecution were ready to proceed with the case, which he saw no reason should not be tried at once. Duffy's counsel again urged a postponement, and the case was finally set down peremptorily for Thursday next by Judge Sutherland.

## SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DECISIONS.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Judges Davis, Daniels, and Brady holding General Term of the Supreme Court, handed in seventy-two decisions on cases argued during the previous term. Some of the principal cases are briefly noticed below:

In the case of George Weyman, convicted before Judge Barrett of wholesale swindling of jewelers, and sent to State Prison for five years, the court, Judge Daniels delivering the opinion, affirmed the judgment below. The points on appeal raised by William F. Kintzing, prisoner's counsel, were that the owners had parted with the possession and property, although the same was obtained by trick, and that proof of similar acts of larceny should not have been admitted by the court. Counsel will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

In the appeal taken in the case of James Burk, sentenced by Recorder Hackett to fifteen years in State Prison for biting off a man's ear, the Supreme Court, General Term, through Judge Brady, sustained the points raised by Peter Mitchell, prisoner's counsel, and granted a new trial, the court holding that biting off a man's ear is not mayhem.

The General Term gave decision yesterday in the case of Thomas Cunningham, who was convicted at General Sessions of forging 1,000 Mississippi State warrants, and sent to State Prison for five years. His counsel, William F. Howe, argued on appeal that the altering of the bonds was not proved to have been effected in this State, and that the bonds were not instruments on which forgery could be predicated. The court reverses judgment and grants Cunningham a new trial.

In the matter of the attachment had against the property of Henry W. Genet, in the suit brought by the City, two opinions were given by the General Term, Judges Daniels and Brady affirming the order at Special Term denying the motion to vacate the attachment, and Chief Justice Davis giving a contrary opinion. This allows the attachment to stand, but Mr. Oliver W. West will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, on behalf of James Lynch, from an order confirming the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for King's Bridge opening. Appellant was one of the parties assessed. The property-owners opposed the appeal with an application through Grenville P. Hawes to dismiss it on the ground that notice had not been served on the attorneys of those to whom awards had been made, and that the order was not appealable. Mr. Deering, counsel for appellant, argued that it was appealable. The General Term, through Chief Justice Davis, decided yesterday that the order was appealable on the merits, and that it was unnecessary to serve notice except on the Corporation Counsel. Motion to dismiss denied on the merits. There is about a million dollars involved in this case, and it will come up again for argument on the merits.

The Tenth National Bank, which loaned to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction overdrafts amounting to $277,930 05, exclusive of interest, was paid the principal, and then sued for interest, and the verdict was against the bank. The case came before the General Term on exceptions taken, and the court, through Chief Justice Davis, decided yesterday. The court says the City distinctly proposed to pay the sum as principal in full of the claim, and that the condition was that the claim for interest should be waived, and on this there was no substantial conflict. There was no express contract by the City to pay interest, and the motion for a new trial must be denied, as when a creditor has received the principal debt as such in full he cannot maintain an action for interest.

The Hebrew Free School Association have built their school on leased lots, on which they have to pay taxes. They brought suit to vacate an assessment of taxes on the property, and were defeated. They appealed, and the General Term decided, through Judge Davis yesterday, holding the tax was imposed without jurisdiction on property exempt by law.

In the suit brought by Charles B. Wood against Lucy D. Fisk, as administratrix of James Fisk, Jr., the General Term decides, Judge Daniels writing the opinion, that a verdict should have been directed in plaintiff's favor, and that the motion made on his behalf must be granted. Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered.

Edward Van Ranst, who was one of the Directors of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1862, neglected attending the meetings, and a resolution was passed declaring his place forfeited. He took no steps until 1874, when he got an injunction against the board acting without him. Appeal was taken, and the court decided, through Judge Daniels, that Van Ranst slept too long on the matter, he could not take advantage of any irregularity, and the injunction must be dissolved.

An appeal was taken to the general term from an order appointing Commissioners of appraisal of land necessary for the purpose of completing the Brooklyn Bridge. The main point raised on the appeal was that the time fixed by the Legislature for the completion of the bridge had passed when the Commissioners were appointed. Judge Brady gives the opinion of the Court in a lengthy, but clear and able opinion. He holds that by subsequent legislation there was clearly a legislative waiver of the limit previously declared and an extension of the time. He concludes as follows: "Forfeitures are not favored by the courts, as shown by the case in 9 Wendell and the authorities therein cited, and the magnitude and importance of the enterprise to which this matter relates, and the private interests involved, are too great to be abandoned on any other than an unmistakable intention on the part of the Legislature to destroy it."

In the appeal taken in the suit of Eugene Kelly vs. the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, the court decided through Judge Daniels yesterday, holding as follows: Mr. Kelly was entitled to an injunction against the completion of the transfer of its stock to the California Company; that the statements by the defendants that the conveyance had already been made was too general, and did not show the court that the property had passed beyond the power of an injunction; that the appointment of a Receiver of the property in this State was proper; but there was no good reason shown for ordering a general assignment of all the company's property, which would be a subversion of the company. Order to be modified accordingly.

## COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, issued an injunction yesterday against theatrical performances in Paul Falk's Tivoli Theatre, until he pay the license claimed by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Messrs. Beach and Shearman attended before Judge Curtis in the Superior Court yesterday, and got an adjournment to the first week in June of the case of Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., in which they are opposing counsel.

In the case of the United States vs. Louis Jacoby & Co., involving the liability to condemnation of domestic cigars stamped with imitation Custom-house stamps, the summing up of counsel and the passing of Judge Blatchford on the points involved in the evidence has been put over to Monday morning.

A petition was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court for the admission to probate of the will of the late ex-Alderman Don Alonzo Cushman, and a citation was issued, returnable on the 27th inst., when the will, which has not yet been filed, will be admitted unless a notice of contest should be filed at that time.

A seaman named John O'Neill went to board at the house of Irving Pearl, No. 57 West street, on the 2d inst., and left the premises at night, taking with him $20 in money and some clothing, the property of a fellow-boarder. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday O'Neill pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. John O. Mott moved for a reduction of bail in the case of Mme. Ihl, indicted for malpractice. Recorder Hackett had fixed bail in $10,000, which, counsel stated the prisoner was unable to procure. Judge Sutherland declined to alter the amount fixed by the Recorder, and District Attorney Rollins announced that he should try the case on Friday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James McGuire, indicted for burglary on the premises of Charles Hayman, No. 217 East Twenty-fourth street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years. Alfred Palmer, jointly indicted with Alfred Ashcroft, who on Thursday pleaded guilty, charged with burglary on the premises of Michael Bligh, No. 1,032 First avenue, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Counsel for Lawrence Noonan, the truck driver, charged with being one of the men who stole a safe from the Adams Express Company, moved before Judge Sutherland yesterday that the sureties tendered for $5,000 bail be accepted by the District Attorney. Mr. Rollins said that he required the usual forty-eight hours' notice, and would be ready to accept bail on Monday, on which day, however, he would place the prisoner on his second trial, so that bail would not be necessary. Counsel for Noonan replied that he would not be prepared to try the case on Monday.

In the case of Multhrop vs. Seinger, argued before Judge Curtis in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, the Commissioners appointed by both sides, to determine the rental of the Multhrop and Chandler estates, held under lease of twenty-one years by defendant, with right of renewal on rental to be determined by the Commissioners of each, failed to agree, and plaintiff held that the award of his Commissioners was binding under the lease. On defendant's side it was argued the case should go to a Jury. The leases on these estates will soon expire, and numerous parties are interested. The court reserved decision. P. Lee, for plaintiff; William Strauss, for defendant.

A few days ago William McMahon, formerly Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, obtained a judgment against the City in a suit for salary. His counsel, Mr. William F. McNamara, applied to Controller Green for a warrant for the amount. A satisfaction piece was offered to the Controller, but the latter refused to pay the money. An execution was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who levied on the pictures in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Then there was a stay of proceedings, and a motion was made yesterday on behalf of the Controller, before Judge J. F. Daly, to vacate the execution and levy. Judge Daly said that when a respectable attorney applied to the Controller for a warrant in payment of a judgment obtained against the City for his client, and, with such request offered a satisfaction piece, the Controller had no right to hold the warrant, and he would, therefore, deny the motion.

## POLICE COURT NOTES.

Two boys named James Foster and Edward McEvoy, both eight years of age, yesterday entered the French apartment house, No. 876 Lexington avenue, and stole from the rooms occupied by Mrs. Carrie Winterhalter a gold watch and chain, valued at $185. The boys were soon afterward arrested by Detective Levins, but the watch and chain were not recovered, young Foster protesting that he had given it to another boy. He was held for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $2,000 bail, and Edward was sent to the House of Detention.

Early yesterday morning John Kelly, aged fourteen, and William Monahan, aged thirteen, who are bootblacks and step-brothers, living at No. 37 Crosby street, entered the liquor-saloon of Ex-Assemblyman James Healey, at No. 163 Hudson street, and while the bar-tender, John Hanley, was sweeping the back room Kelly rifled the money-drawer of $46. Both boys then ran out of the saloon, Kelly giving the money to a third boy. Officer Cashman, of the Fifth Precinct, found them afterward at Tony Pastor's. Kelly confessed the theft, but said the boy to whom he had given the money had "shook" him. Kelly and Monahan were committed yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, and the other boy will probably be arrested to-day.

## DECISIONS.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

*Motions Granted.*—Hoyt vs. Nicholson; Andrews vs. Beebe; Sullivan vs. The New-York *Daily Bulletin* Association; Alcott vs. Vogel; Seligmann vs. The American Whalebone Manufacturing Company; Bunn vs. Doyle; Tine vs. Tine; Seligman vs. Kaufman; in the matter of Ingraham; Ward vs. Card; The People of the State of New-York vs. The Citizens' Plate Glass Insurance Company; Parmly vs. Ward; The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York vs. Falk; Anthony vs. Day; Osgood vs. Arnold; Miner vs. Croffut; Osgood vs. Zemier; in the matter of Plimpton; National Park Bank vs. Ross; Hart vs. Thomson.

*In the matter of Swift.*—Petition must be resworn to.

*Orders granted.*—Ackerman vs. Davies et al.; Levy vs. Gillett; Ammidown vs. Wing.

*Orders refused.*—Price vs. Clapp; Same vs. Same.

*Braunsdorf vs. Schummuller.*—The affidavit of Mr. Furlong is not dated.

*Briggs vs. Lieb.*—Judgment in foreclosure granted.

*Humes vs. Baird.*—Judgment granted.

*By Judge Barrett.*

*Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted.

*Butler vs. Wehle.*—Extra allowance of five per cent. on $2,170 80 granted, and final judgment that plaintiff is not entitled to the injunction.

*Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith.*—This is not the case of a devise in fee subject to a power in trust, but of a devise in trust not charged but coupled with a power of sale. Is not such a power exhausted upon the termination of the trust? And was not the trustee at the time of the execution of the mortgage limited to the duty of conveying to the issue of L. S. Smith in fee? These questions, in my judgment, are by no means free from doubt, and the infants should not be precluded from raising them because of the oversight of the guardian ad litem. (4 Ed., ch. 635.) The decree must therefore be opened, with leave to the infants to file a new answer setting up the invalidity of the mortgage.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*Orders Granted*—Loper vs. Karvos; Davis vs. Karvos.

*Thompson vs. Thompson*—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*By Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels.*

*The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Judges Daniels and Brady, and Davis, Presiding Judge dissenting.

*In the matter of the Petition of Bainbridge.*—Order reversed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*The Continental National Bank vs. Adams et al.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Van Ranst vs. The New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.*—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Higgins vs. Murray.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*In the matter of the application of Department of Public Works and to widen King's Bridge road.*—Motion to dismiss appeal denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Mallory vs. McConnell.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*In the matter of the Petition of Boehm to vacate assessment.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Kendall vs. Brill.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Dowes vs. Griswold.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs, and judgment for plaintiff on verdict. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*In the matter of the Petition of Agnew to vacate assessment in Madison avenue.*—Order of Special Term reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Oberly vs. Dickinson.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Speyer vs. Colgate.*—Judgment modified as specified in opinion and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels; order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

*Campbell, Administratrix, &c. vs. Hoge, impleaded, &c.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Carpenter vs. Beare.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*De Forest vs. Farley.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Same vs. Same.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Vail et al. vs. Lane.*—Order modified as stated in opinion and affirmed as modified without costs to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*In the matter of the New-York Bridge Company to acquire lands.*—Proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Wood vs. Fisk, Executrix.*—Motion for new trial granted with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Ryer vs. Wiberley et al.*—Judgment modified as specified in opinion of Judge Brady. Order to settle by Judge Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Walker et al., Executrix, vs. Shoemaker.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Penfield, Guardian, &c., vs. James.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Marsh et al. vs. The First National Bank of Mobile.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Vose vs. Yulee.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Rogers, Assignee, &c., vs. Schmersahl et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event.

*Before Judges Brady, Daniels, and Westbrook.*

*In the matter of the petition of Furniss et al.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*The People ex rel. Lee vs. Bixby.*—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Kennedy vs. Brandon et al.*—Judgment affirmed as modified. Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady; order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis.

*McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinions by Judge Brady and Presiding Judge Davis, Judge Brady dissenting.

*Bush vs. Treadwell.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Weetjen et al. vs. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company et al.*—Injunction modified in accordance with opinion of Judge Daniels, with costs to the respective parties, as stated in the opinion. Opinion by Judge Daniels; order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

*Reid et al. vs. Martin.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Burke vs. The People, &c.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*The Tenth National Bank vs. The City of New-York.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Livingston, Executor, vs. Strong.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Warmser vs. Garvey.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Schwab vs. The People, &c.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*The People ex rel. Walker vs. The Court of Special Sessions.*—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Doremus vs. Williams.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Miannay vs. Fletcher.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*The People ex rel. Trowbridge vs. The Commissioners of Taxes.*—Proceedings reversed and assessment remitted to the Commissioners, with instructions, &c. Order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis.

*White et al. vs. Fuller.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Oberlander et al. vs. Spiers et al.*—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Messmore vs. Black.*—Order modified so as to direct reference to take proof, &c., with costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*By Judges Brady and Daniels.*

*Kelly vs. The Mariposa Land Company.*—Order modified and affirmed as modified, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

*In the matter of the petition of Levy to vacate assessment.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Waite vs. Weller.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Baxter vs. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Weyman vs. The People.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Rockwell et al., Executors, vs. Geery et al.*—Judgment reversed, and case remanded to the Referee for further proceedings; order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

*Sistare, Jr., vs. Cushing.*—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*The American National Bank vs. Westervelt.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Miller vs. The National Steam-ship Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*The People ex rel. Devlin vs. Asten.*—Order reversed, and mandamus granted. Opinion by Judge Brady and Presiding Judge Davis; Presiding Judge Davis dissenting.

*The Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Insley et al.*—Order affirmed, and proceedings referred to a Referee to hear and determine the claims. Order to be settled by Judge Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Gibbons vs. Dayton, Public Administrator, &c.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted, unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce the judgment as specified in opinion, in which case affirmed as modified, without costs to either party on this appeal. Order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Smith vs. Wright.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Mason vs. Partridge.*—Judgment modified as specified in opinion, (if plaintiff so stipulate,) and affirmed as modified, without costs of appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

*Sawyer et al. vs. Partridge.*—Judgment affirmed.

*Kilborne et al. vs. Partridge.*—Judgment affirmed. Same opinion.

*Kuse, Administrator, vs. The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Place vs. Greenman.*—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*The Maryland Coal Company vs. Edwards.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Haden et al. vs. Buddensick et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*Alker, Public Administrator, vs. Salomon et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

*The Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New-York vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Order affirmed, with costs, and with leave to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

*Coulter vs. The Board of Education of the City of New-York.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*In the matter of the petition of Ingraham to vacate an assessment.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*Cunningham vs. The People.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Brady.

*The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Embury et al. Same vs. Same.*—Judgments affirmed. Opinions by Judge Brady.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

*Logan vs. Logan.*—Order for alimony to Plaintiff granted.

*Luquer, Jr., et al. vs. Taylor.*—Second and third separate defenses are irrelevant and are stricken out; as to rest of motion denied without costs.

*Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf et al.*—Petition granted and order made.

*By Judge Freedman.*

*Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan.*—The papers do not contain the references required by Rule 11 of this court.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

*White vs. Talmadge et al.*—Order settled.

*By Chief Justice Monell.*

*Fiske vs. Allen.*—Case settled.

### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge J. F. Daly.*

*Studwell vs. Kunart.*—Notice of this application must be given.

## THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held on Thursday last at 3:30 P.M., at the Bible House, Astor place, F. S. Winston, Vice-President, in the chair. The new Texas auxiliary society was recognized, after which the board ordered the preparation of new plates for a reference Bible in agate type, 16mo, to be printed in English and Spanish, and to be known as the Centennial Bible, to be published in the course of the present year. The board also approved of the publication in Russia, at the society's expense, of an additional edition of 20,000 copies of the Reval-Esthonian Testament and Psalms, and also approved the publication of the New Testament in the Paharu dialect, for circulation in Northern India. Numerous grants, including 38,000 copies of the Bible, valued at $10,500, and funds to the amount of $3,340, for expenditure in Bible work in France, Bulgaria, China, and Japan, were also made. A committee of missionaries at Shanghai was appointed to revise the Shanghai Colloquial New Testament, and the missionaries at Constantinople, who are now revising the Turkish New Testament, and expect to complete that work next Summer, were invited to continue their labors so as to include the Old Testament in Turkish. The receipts of the society amounted to $18,373, and the number of Bibles issued to 55,702.

## THE RIVER DISASTER.

INVESTIGATION BY THE STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS—STATEMENTS OF THE MASTER AND PILOT OF THE CITY OF HARTFORD—THE MANAGER OF THE LINE DESIRES TO PAY GENEROUS DAMAGES.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors yesterday made an informal examination of the Captain and pilot of the steamer City of Hartford, as preliminary to an investigation into the disaster by which four children were drowned on Monday last. The investigation will begin in due form next week.

William Miner, master of the steamer City of Hartford, being duly sworn, stated: We [illegible] the river about 7:50 A. M., heading for Pier No. 24 East River, in the last of the flood-tide, May 3, the wind blowing a gale north-west; the tide unusually high. Opposite the Brooklyn Bridge pier I rang the slow bell, and rang it rather sooner than usual; when past about one pier, rang bell to stop; immediately after ringing stop-bell I discovered that there was an eddy, and rang to go back with the wheel to starboard to go from our pier; rang the jingle-bell to back strong; she kept coming toward the dock, and kept pointing in that way; kept her backing under those bells until she struck the scow; I spoke to the pilot when about half way our pier, and asked him if he thought she would hit that scow; his reply was that he thought she would; at that time the steamer was about thirty feet from the scow, and I thought she would stop without striking; the scow was about nine feet from her bow; we were going very slow at the time, probably not more than a mile an hour; I don't think we were going through the water at all; this scow lay at one side of a canal-boat, and the canal-boat outside of a ship at Pier No. 23 East River; when we struck the scow she went right down; the scow had a list to starboard, and was loaded with stone, all on deck; the side of the scow was about six inches or a foot out of water; when we struck her there was no great jar; we hardly knew when we did strike; the side we struck went under, and the other rose up; the stone rolled off toward us, making a great wave; she kept coming over until she got right on her edge, and settling in the water all the time until the stone got all off, she came up and struck our stem with her side, and came up bottom up; I saw a boy on her deck, near where we struck her at the time; I saw him get off in the canal-boat; I saw a man jump on the cabin end of the scow from the canal-boat; he went to the companion way and started down and went out of sight; he came back with a woman; he got her about half way out and then let go of her and went back on the canal-boat; the boat came over so quick that it hid the woman from me; I did not see her again until she was taken out of the water; the boy was rescued; I did not know there was any one else in the cabin until I got the boat into her pier; I was then told by a policeman that there had been four children drowned; this was about an hour [illegible] minutes from the time we struck, the scow [illegible] got back into the pier; the bells were all answered promptly by the engineer; the steamer would not answer her helm from the time we commenced backing, for the reason that her stem was in one current and her stern in another; there was a very violent gust of wind at the time.

Henry B. Strickland, pilot of the City of Hartford, was duly sworn and said, after corroborating Capt. Miner's statement, that there were two men at the wheel, including himself, at the time of the accident; in my judgment, I did everything that could possibly be done to avoid this collision; nothing more could have been done; we had the wheel hard starboard, and held it there, and were backing as hard as we could; I only saw the [illegible] they called him, coming from the canal-boat to the scow, as described by Capt. Miner; I did not see the boy; I was occupied at the wheel; it was an extraordinarily high tide and wind had a great deal to do with this, as there was a high tide; there was a stronger eddy inside, along the dock, than outside at the time; this was caused by the high wind.

Mr. Goodspeed, the Manager of the Hartford Line, said to a TIMES reporter that as soon as he heard of the disaster he came immediately from Hartford, arriving here on Monday evening. He at once went to the house where Mrs. Costa was lying, and on his individual responsibility offered to provide the family with clothing and every other necessary for their condition, and to pay the funeral expenses of the four children. Capt. Costa, he says, was very grateful for the offer, but said that he had been advised not to take any money at once from the Hartford Line. Mr. Goodspeed told him that he wanted no receipt, and did not make the offer in consideration of any legal claim, which would remain the same as though no such help had been offered. Capt. Costa said that he would consult further with his friends, and come to see Mr. Goodspeed the next morning. He did not come the next morning, and Mr. Goodspeed learned that fifteen or twenty lawyers had called on Capt. Costa and offered to bring a suit against the Hartford Line. Mr. Goodspeed further said that his company would be glad to pay without litigation anything that it was right for them to pay. They did not wish to be placed in the position of contesting such a claim as Capt. Costa's. Even as a matter of policy they considered it best to pay liberally for any damage they might cause, as far as money could pay.

## MALE AND FEMALE BURGLARS.

A POLICEMAN'S SUSPICIONS VERIFIED—ARREST OF A DANGEROUS GANG—RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Within the past few months several burglaries have been perpetrated on the west side of the City, chiefly in private dwelling-houses, and in almost every case the perpetrators have effected their escape, leaving no clue behind. It was believed by many of the parties plundered that the burglaries invariably occurred within a short period after the discharge or departure of some of their female domestics, and, from the skillful manner in which many of the burglaries were executed, it was apparent that a thorough knowledge of the premises had been obtained beforehand. On the evening of the 4th inst. Officer Devlin, of the Tenth Precinct, made two arrests on suspicion, which have since resulted in the development of facts tending toward the solution of the mystery. While walking on Grand street he noticed two men and two women acting suspiciously, and arrested the men and took them to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where they gave their names as James McKeon, of No. 432 West Fortieth street, and James Salter, of No. 761 Sixth avenue. They were searched, and a quantity of gold pencil-cases, trinkets, gold chains, and a number of pawn-tickets were found upon them. The pawn-tickets represented property of every description, and of considerable value. Finding that he was on the trail of a good case, Officer Devlin visited most of the pawn-shops where the goods had been pledged, and became convinced that they were the proceeds of robberies or burglaries. On Thursday the two women called at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and desired to have some delicacies conveyed in to their friends. They were at once taken into custody, and gave their names as Elizabeth Higgins, of No. 3[illegible] avenue, and Jane Halpin, of No. 548 Ninth avenue. Yesterday Officers Devlin, of the Tenth, and [illegible], of the Twenty-second Precincts, discovered that a portion of the stolen property found on them belonged to Mr. George I. Busse, of No. 1[illegible] Fiftieth street, whose house had been broken into on the night of the 4th inst. He was taken into the presence of the four prisoners, and identified Elizabeth Higgins as having been in his employ as a servant until the 1st of March last. He also identified McKeon, whose alias is James Gleason, and Salter, the other prisoner, as persons whom he had seen frequently about his house, talking with the woman. The burglary was accomplished by cutting a hole in the rear door, and then drawing the bolt inside. The property stolen consisted of two opera-glasses, three meerschaum pipes, and gold pencils, all valued at $259. The officers further discovered that the four prisoners occupied rooms at No. 16 Harrison street and a search was made of the premises. A large number of pawn-tickets, and some jewelry were found in their rooms. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, the girl Elizabeth Higgins pleaded guilty, but the other prisoners all said "they knew nothing about it." They were fully committed to answer.

From the pawn tickets found, and the property already recovered, the officers believe they have sufficient proof that the prisoners committed the following robberies: The house of Mr. William Richmond, No. 49 West Fifteenth street, of jewelry and clothing of the value of more than $1,000; the house of Mr. Savage, No. 240 Eighth avenue, of $500 worth of clothing; Mrs. A. D. Trains, No. 151 West Forty-third street, of $600 worth of jewelry, &c.; Mr. William Harris, No. 355 West Fifty-third street, of a valuable lot of clothing and other property; and the store of John Scott, No. 453 West Forty-third street, of over $200 worth of clothing.

## DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S FATHER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7.—John Sheridan, father of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, died at his residence at Somerset, Ohio, yesterday.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE FEU AU COUVENT—LA PETITE COUSINE—Mlle. Bertha Guardin. Matinée at 1:30—LUCREZIA BORGIA—Mme Ristori.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—ROMEO AND JULIET (Balcony Scene)—Miss Adelaide Neilson. Matinée at 1:30—THE HUNCHBACK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—CARTOUCHE, THE ROBBER, &c.—Mr. George W. Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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## THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

*The up-town office of* THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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The Assembly has passed the Senate bill providing for the removal of elective State officers. A motion to give the Governor the absolute power of removal in the case of the Canal Commissioners and State Engineer was voted down, and a proposal to substitute the original House bill, conferring on the Governor the absolute power of removal in all cases was rejected, by a decisive vote. The bill as passed gives the Governor the power to suspend an accused State officer, but confers on the Senate the power of hearing and determining in regard to the validity of the charges preferred against him. Should the Senate not be in session at the date of the suspension of any officer, it must be convened within thirty days in special session, for the purpose of disposing of his case. The long discussion over this bill has afforded new illustrations of the irreconcilable diversity of Democratic sentiment in regard to some of the most essential points of the public policy of the party.

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Reference has already been made in these columns to a bill ostensibly designed "to secure free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, to all mankind confined in State prisons and other places of confinement." This might be more correctly described as a bill to abolish prison chaplains and to keep out from our reformatories and places of criminal detention all volunteer religious teachers and workers. It is pretty nearly a reprint of the law passed by the Ohio Legislature under the dictation of the Catholic hierarchy. The bill is a special order in the Assembly for Monday evening, and the public will watch with some little curiosity to see how far Democratic subserviency to Catholic influence will carry the "responsible majority" in the Legislature. As for the ultimate fate of such a measure, should it ever reach the Senate, we can hardly entertain a doubt.

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That human life cannot be maintained at a very great elevation above the earth is a well-ascertained fact, and the aeronauts of the *Zenith* recently proved it to their cost. There is another point, however, not so well ascertained, and therefore worthy the attention of scientific men. It is this: At what elevation from the earth does the human intellect begin to turn into fungus? We ask, because some very serious symptoms already begin to manifest themselves among the occupants of the *Tribune* observatory. The other day, the Professor climbed up to his minaret, and there, overhanging the rest of the universe, he expressed a hope that he "would never be ungrateful *of* a demonstration." A few days before, in turning his distracted gaze toward some pictures, he asked, "*Who* have we besides Mr. LA FARGE who could have drawn 'The Enchantress?'" We cannot say—but perhaps Mrs. WOODHULL may know. Once more the same voice proceeded from the lonely and dizzy heights, this time pronouncing a welcome to certain fat women who had formed a club, and this was what the voice said:

> "Ah! but it must have been a sight to see them all seated in long and billowy rows—ranges of sesquipedality, chains of abdominal Alps, and pyramids of the pinguid! Hail to you, most equal and most mighty Mesdames! Joans of juiciness! noble champions of the equality of the sexes, at least in the matter of ponderous plumpness. Our souls all love largeness, and the *tout ensemble* must have been imposing in the extreme!"

Finally, the able chief scrambled once more to the summit of the cloud-wrapt tower and gorgeous monument, and inflicted this scathing rebuke on Mr. DISRAELI:

> "Mr. DISRAELI is growing very irritable. His manner in dealing with the House of Commons yesterday was very objectionable, and he deserved the censure which Mr. GLADSTONE bestowed upon him."

Will Mr. DISRAELI now be kind enough to quietly subside? He has incurred the displeasure of the colossus of journalism, and his doom has been pronounced from the top of the new May-pole. May we not hope that poor Mr. DISRAELI will "step down and out" before a worse thing happens to him?

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Later details of the revolution in Hayti materially change the aspect of that affair as first presented. Gen. BRICE, who was "dragged from church and shot," according to the earlier advices, was one of the conspirators, and also an aspirant for the Presidency. He seems to have had at least three associates in that common, though somewhat irregular, ambition; and each one has been, or will be, summarily squelched by a process familiar to Presidential campaigns in Hayti. Order is restored, and the reassuring intelligence that two foreigners, instead of forty, were killed will dissipate any sentiment of uneasiness with which this little difficulty may be contemplated by outsiders.

## THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The assertion may safely be made that the first decided stimulus to the general trade of the country will come from the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. We shall be able to spread out before the eyes of the world the best samples of our manufactures, the newest adaptations of our mechanical inventions, and the most advanced types of our products of industrial art. An American department in a great show in every capital in Europe would be less advantageous to our people than this coming exposition on our own soil of the work of American hands and brains. All the world will send its delegates to Philadelphia, and if all the handicraft of civilization be represented there, too, there never was a time when we had less reason to fear the competition of the workshops of Europe than now. Of late years we have been emancipating ourselves very rapidly from dependence on European artificers. Now it is in fine cutlery that we find ourselves getting ahead of Sheffield, and again we discover that in brilliancy of color and artistic blending, our carpet patterns have distanced Kidderminster. The Lyons manufacturer will be constrained to admit that American silks are beginning to run his goods pretty hard, and if we cannot as yet beat Manchester shirtings in price, we have at least long excelled them in quality and finish.

So we might run through the long list of American manufactures—from shoes to silver-ware, from reapers to traveling-trunks—and show how wonderful has been the recent progress in quality and in workmanship all along the line. Nor has this been confined to what foreigners have become accustomed to regard as distinctively American products. If in agricultural and labor-saving machines we remain now, as always during the last quarter of a century, obviously and confessedly foremost, there has been a steady but certain progress in our command over fabrics which used to be considered the undisputed specialties of European craftsmen. Our jewelry designs can challenge the competition of Paris, our watch movements have points of superiority over those of Geneva, and our harness has taken the lead of anything manufactured in England. American silver and plated goods can be as fearlessly compared with the best which the foreign manufacturer can send us, as American carriages can be set beside the most highly-finished specimens which may come from Long Acre. The American gunsmith has brought our weapons of precision to a pitch of excellence where their fame will shortly compare with that of the surgical and medical instruments in which we have an acknowledged superiority.

The very rapid development of all branches of American manufactures is but imperfectly known to Americans themselves. Fully and strikingly illustrated as it will be at Philadelphia, our mechanical progress will come with the freshness of a revelation to most of our foreign visitors. For the first time it will become clearly apparent why the United States have ceased to import numberless articles of which they used to be large buyers. For the first time, too, people will have some perception of the nearness of the period when this country will enter with the products of its factories and workshops into the commercial competition of the world.

We believe it to be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the interests which depend on making the Centennial Exhibition the truly national display which it ought to be. We should regard it as nothing short of a public calamity were sectional jealousies to be allowed to rob the great show of its comprehensiveness, or were lack of funds to result in such a curtailment of space as would make it inadequate for any of the purposes which it ought to serve. As will be seen from the letter which we publish this morning, Philadelphia shows a steadily-increasing amount of enthusiasm in the great enterprise. We should like to see more signs than we have of the diffusion of a similar spirit throughout the country, as well as of that substantial faith in the utility and success of the Exhibition which prompts the making of pecuniary sacrifices in its behalf. If New-York has not quite done her part yet, she has at least made a very fair beginning, and that is more than can be said for most of the other great cities of the Union. Nothing could well be more obviously out of place than the unreasoning jealousy and senseless apathy in regard to the scheme which have alternately distinguished its reception by the great communities of the West. In a matter like this there ought to be no question about which locality is to get the immediate benefit of the money which will be spent by visitors to the Centennial show. Even in this transient benefit, all the country must ultimately participate, while to the widely-diffused appreciation of American manufactures, which must attend their inspection at Philadelphia, it is not only the duty, but the interest, of all sections of the country to contribute. National honor is involved in making the Exhibition a fitting record of the first century of American progress, and national prosperity is deeply concerned in neglecting no effort to place the highest types of our industrial products in competition with the latest achievements of European and Asiatic skill.

## THE UNITED STATES AND A EUROPEAN WAR.

During the last twenty months, the people of the United States have had their own business troubles to contend with, and these have appeared neither slight nor transient; but they may reasonably comfort themselves with the reflection that they not only are now, but must always be, substantially free from the financial disturbances which spread throughout Europe the moment that a rumor of approaching war is started. The extent of these disturbances, and the manner in which they affect the interests of all classes, are but little understood in our country. We find it difficult to measure an evil of which we see only a few outward symptoms, and of which we can form no complete notion from our own experience. But as a matter of fact the evil is a grave one, reaching the very roots of the prosperity of communities and individuals, and sometimes inflicting wounds the scars of which outlast a generation.

A fair index of the extent to which the interests of all European peoples are affected by the probabilities of war is to be found in the fluctuations of the various Government loans, and the intimate connection between these fluctuations and those experienced by all other securities. When we remember how vast a sum of the savings of modern Europe is invested in some form or other of such securities, and when we reflect that a feeling of panic, or even of uneasiness, which depresses their market value results in a direct loss to the holders, we conceive that a fear of war means a downright diminution of the means of living for large numbers of people. With this diminution comes curtailment of comfort, change of plans, surrender of cherished hopes, and more or less of precisely that kind of suffering which our people have undergone since the panic of 1873.

From this misfortune, resulting from this cause, the people of our own country are comparatively free. It is not conceivable that any complications in European politics could involve us. By our geographical position, and by that wise policy which we owe to the sagacity and calm penetration of WASHINGTON, and which forbids to our Government any intervention in European quarrels, we can view the approach of even the greatest wars on that Continent with little concern, so far as our immediate interests are involved. And we are the only one of the great commercial nations of the world that enjoys this immunity. Even Great Britain, now for more than half a century disturbed only by one considerable war, and that a war not to be compared to those which she had previously waged, is not exempt from the injurious influences that flow from any probable European struggle. The English consols—securities which it is the settled and admirable policy of all parties in the country to protect at all hazards, and which rest on a basis of solid prosperity and unimpeachable financial honor, superior, on the whole, to that of any other nation of Europe—feel the real or fancied approach of war in the most serious manner. Other governmental securities feel it still more, in proportion as the countries by which they are issued are likely to be drawn into a war.

It is true that the securities of the United States necessarily suffer temporarily from the probability of a European war. The financial markets of the world are too closely linked together to allow any one of them, or any class of securities on any of them, to be always free from the influences which excite or depress the others. But the essential circumstances of the United States are too radically peculiar not to have a marked effect in the long run. Our bonds may fall in the European market from speculative causes, or from a momentary panic, which induces capital to withdraw itself from all investments on the approach of danger, but they are necessarily exempt from that one supreme cause of depreciation, the possibility that the Government will be driven or dragged into a European war. This is an exemption which cannot be too highly appreciated, and it would seem to be the dictate of common prudence and interest, as well as of self-respect, to increase in every way the value our securities thus obtain. This can only be done by the faithful determination of all parties to maintain the good faith of the country inviolate under all circumstances. Happily the cloud which demagogism at one time threw over the reputation of the country is now almost entirely dissipated. But it should be remembered that the perfect establishment of national credit is only the result of a long period of unbroken fidelity in every regard to the pledges of the Government, and of a scrupulously honest and even generous interpretation of those pledges. The Government credit is an exact standard of the commercial and financial credit of a modern nation. The two are absolutely inseparable. Since we enjoy, therefore, the greatest advantage in the competition for the confidence of the world, by means of our remarkable exemption from European complications, it is obviously our duty to strengthen our interests by the most careful attention to our public credit.

## A STRANGE STORY OF CRIME.

If some story-writer should have written a romance with such a plot as that contained in the narrative of the President of the Souhegan Bank, elsewhere printed in THE TIMES, most people would have laughed at his "extravagance of fancy." From the robbery of the bank down to the return of its property, the details of the story are of that character which makes men agree to the trite saying that truth is stranger than fiction. Certain circumstances attracted a gang of skillful plunderers to the bank at Milford, N. H. They organized their plans, and after what seems to have been elaborate preparation, one night broke open the house of the Cashier, who was sleeping with his family. Six masked men, having first secured the other inmates of the house, led the Cashier to the bank building, and, under immediate fear of death, compelled him to unlock the vaults, where were deposited bonds and securities in considerable amount belonging to the bank and its customers. This done, the thieves made good their escape and, so far as is publicly known, have never been found from that day to this. Mr. TOWNE, President of the bank, some months afterward received a communication from what is known as "an independent detective," in Baltimore. This person signified his knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing property, and his readiness to conduct negotiations leading to its return. Probably the wide publicity given to the robbery, and the advertisement of the description of securities stolen, interfered with the immediate sale of the property. The brigands wanted to "realize" without further delay. After various visits to the office of the "detective" in Baltimore, the details of which lend additional mystery to the tale, Mr. TOWNE satisfied himself that the man could, if he chose, return to him the stolen bonds. The sum demanded was between $40,000 and $50,000. We are not told what amount was finally agreed upon as the price to be paid for the restoration of the property; but an agreement was reached. Imagine the banker sitting alone with the agent of the thieves, in a lonely chamber, at night, and in a strange city, and having about his own person a large sum of money. Preliminaries were arranged; the money to be paid was known to be in the banker's pocket. Detective and banker acknowledged their readiness to make the transfer. It must have been a trying moment when, in compliance with the suave agent's demand, the bank President counted out and placed on the table a part of the large sum agreed upon as the price of the stolen securities. No wonder he thought he was sitting on a trap. Then, with fine dramatic effect, at a signal from the detective, a door opened and a bundle of bonds was thrown in from an outer room. This was picked up and examined. The banker found it was a package of bonds. From it he honestly took only what belonged to the Souhegan Bank. At least one-half of the whole was the property—stolen property, evidently—of others. This performance was repeated with another bundle, which was thrown into the room as mysteriously as its duplicate, when he had paid down a second installment of the cash payment. From this package Mr. TOWNE selected the securities of his bank, leaving those to which he had no claim, and, on being assured "that this was all that could be done for him," escorted by the detective to a place of security, he came off, happy and relieved.

All this was the result of daring, skill, and organization. From the burglary of the bank and the kidnapping of the Cashier to the ransoming of the stolen securities, the affair was conducted as smoothly and neatly as if it had been the formation of a joint stock corporation for the transaction of legitimate business by an association of capitalists. The thieves do not seem to have feared the Police. The bank people had no assistance whatever from that branch of the public service. The "private detective," of course, was only an agent of the robbers, thinly disguised, and entirely a master of the situation. It is possible that the whole arrangement of a seeming office, business of detective, and appearance of regularity, was part of the organized plan. Likely enough, the whole paraphernalia melted away as soon as the conspirators had secured the results of their compromise with the bank people. They played for a high stake, and they won it. They could afford to be at some expense in the matter of machinery. They were ready to deal effectively with the banker if he had attempted to make an outcry, or catch them in their own toils. The transfer could only be made at the place designated by them. The banker was probably watched when he went from his hotel to the rendezvous, and any departure from "good faith" on his part would have undoubtedly resulted disastrously to him. Under the circumstances, his course will be approved. He rescued the property of other people with the least possible loss to its owners.

In old times, thieves and brigands levied tribute on the highway with a semi-military bravado. The highwayman of *Gil Blas*, who left his hat in the road with the command—enforced by a blunderbuss—for the wayfarer to drop a purse into it, "for the love of GOD," is a type of an extinct species. Delicate and costly tools, drugs, and curious machinery form part of the equipment of modern thieves. And, when the booty is secured and the robbers are in safe hiding, they open negotiations for the return of so much of the booty as may not be safely or immediately available. Mr. TOWNE paid a ransom for the restoration of the bonds of his bank and its customers, just as much as any English traveler ever paid one for his delivery from the camp of the brigands who have made the mountain passes of Greece and Italy a terror to tourists. And this sort of conspiracy is carried on here in the well-watched cities and towns of New-York and New-England. The thieves are more alert, have a better organization, and are more skillful than the professional thief-takers. Of course, our Police organization has great merit, but the thieves pay so well for successful skill that they are getting the better of the Police everywhere. The system of compromising with defaulters, embezzlers, and other varieties of robbers, has grown up with the apparent necessities of the case. A dishonest Cashier runs away with his employer's cash. He is "let up on" if he returns part of his booty. A burglar negotiates with his victim in diplomatic style, pockets his "commission," and rejoices in immunity from punishment. We cannot blame the despoiled who ransom their property. When society is guarded with the skill of those who prey upon it, "No Questions Asked" will lose its significance.

## SUMMER GEOGRAPHY.

A great many people are at present much interested in the study of maps, with a view to Summer travel. Geography is a favorite branch of science at this time of year. The question what the Summer tour is to be affords a wonderful stimulus to topographical inquiry. With some persons, this kind of study is almost a necessity. Travelers in these days go over so much ground in so short a time, that individuals or families who make it a matter of duty to accomplish several hundred miles in the warm season, are obliged, unless they frequently repeat the same journeys, to give considerable time and thought to finding out new routes to traverse and new localities to visit.

Everybody who has any education at all has studied geography in his school days. With comparatively few exceptions, everybody forgets, before he is twenty-five years old, nine-tenths of all he has acquired in this branch of knowledge. If any one doubts this latter statement, let him get up a geography match, after the style of "spelling matches." If he does not hear some funny answers, it will be because he has a very uncommon set of people together. Nor will the scope of the questions have to extend outside of the limits of the United States to elicit some exceedingly queer responses. Many of the oddest of the replies will probably come from persons of liberal education. It is not impossible that, if even some college Professors happen to be present, they may be found putting different localities into juxtaposition in such a way as to annihilate space far more completely than locomotives or telegraphs.

This forgetfulness of the geographical instruction imparted in childhood would be still more marked if it were not for Summer travel. The circumstance that Lake Champlain is not the body of water on the outlet of which Niagara Falls are situated, or that Mauch Chunk is not in the immediate neighborhood of the White Mountains, is much more clearly impressed upon many people's minds than it would be if it were the fashion to stay at home all Summer. Unhappily, the geographical knowledge thus retained or acquired is of a very limited kind. To many Summer tourists, the principal use of a map is to show the way from a large hotel at one point to a large hotel at another point. Of the country over which they intend to pass, they care to learn little more than a wholesale dry-goods merchant cares to know about the region through which the boxes he sends to his customers are to go. Of much of the territory which they expect to traverse, they literally anticipate seeing quite as little as the trunks they take with them. Most Summer tourists are liberal patrons of sleeping-cars. And even of the country that is gone over in the daytime, many such tourists see almost nothing. A fine view sometimes attracts attention, if it is not on the sunny side of the car and shut out by the window-blinds; but, as for the traveler taking the trouble to look at anything else, it is almost as uncommon as it is for a member of our national House of Representatives to listen to the speech of a brother Congressman.

Still, with all its deficiencies, we cannot but regard the study of maps with a view to Summer tours as affording a useful addition to the geographical knowledge of the community. There is, no doubt, much valuable information which this kind of study entirely neglects. But it is something even to learn the names of places, and their relative position and distances apart. If, in planning or performing a Summer tour, people learn nothing about the agriculture, the manufactures, or the state of society in the places on the route, they often, nevertheless, get a framework of topographical knowledge to which information on such subjects as we have just mentioned afterward attaches itself.

The area of geographical investigation with reference to Summer travel has, as every one knows, marvelously extended in the past few years. The question of a trip to Europe or California is now frequently discussed in this connection with less solicitude than a journey to Montreal and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence used to be, in days scarcely beyond the memory of many people whose grandfathers are still living. We do not yet, it is true, hear of very great numbers of persons spending the warm season in a tour through Central Africa or the region drained by the Amazon, but there is no telling what new routes the demand for variety may open to travelers seeking a refuge from our Midsummer heat.

## OUR SCHOOLS.

There are one or two bills looking to the reorganization of the Board of Education in the interest of the Roman Catholics which are still in the hands of the committees of the different houses of the Legislature. We shall look to such watchful guardians of the public liberties as Senator ROBERTSON, Senator KING, and others, that they do not pass beyond the Senate.

As our City schools are constituted, there is absolutely nothing in them to which the Catholics, as such, can object. In some of them there are Romanist teachers; the Secretary of the Board of Education is a zealous Roman Catholic; the books contain nothing which the most bigoted partisan of the faith could complain of, unless he follows the Syllabus, and objects to all modern science. Even in the Normal School, where more advanced studies are pursued, and religious opinions are necessarily touched upon, wherever such crucial questions are raised in history, as, for instance, "the character and sentence of MARY STUART," or "the comparative tolerance of Queen MARY and Queen ELIZABETH," each side is represented and argued for, and the Professor does not pretend to decide. Now, whether this course is better than the reading of such books only as entirely misrepresent the Reformation in England, and the origin of Puritanism and our own liberties, it is for an enlightened public, both Catholic and Protestant, to judge.

But in the ordinary ward schools, there are no such nice questions. The instruction is simply secular—the reading-books relate to matters on which all sects are agreed; the oral instruction is purely moral or intellectual; arithmetic and writing and geography and spelling, belong to all religions. There is not the least ground or reason for priestly interference. But "the schools are godless;" so is every workshop; so are all mechanics and art and literature and science. They are morally, not technically, religious. The idea of GOD pervades them. They all recognize His providence in the daily prayer and Scripture-reading. The reading-books are full of it. But strictly religious teaching is set aside for each sect and Church to pursue in its own way. The Protestant sects of America have not been indifferent or lax in using all possible means to defend their religion. They have asked no other instrument than the family, the church, and the Sunday-school. They are willing to leave the school to secular instruction. Why should not the Roman Catholic sect be willing to do likewise?

Our readers must remember what sort of schools these are which are offered to the Board of Education. They are so poorly taught, so inferior in true education, that the priests have the greatest difficulty in retaining the children in them. It is notorious that one of the constant "offices" of the Catholic clergy, in this City, is going about to the families of their parishioners, and seeking to recover children for the "priests' schools."

Nor are they schools of public necessity. The poorest of the poor have never frequented them. They do not receive, feed, clothe, and otherwise aid, the waifs and little vagrants of the City. They are not "ragged," or "industrial," or "charity schools." They are simply parish schools, for a very decent and sometimes comfortable class of persons. The Roman Catholic clergy of this City have never distinguished themselves in what they have done for the bodily or moral or educational wants of the children of the poor. In the struggle which is plainly impending for the preservation of our public-school system, we look for great assistance from a considerable class in this City, who though in large numbers nominally Catholic, are not priest-ridden—the German-Americans. These may or may not continue to worship at the Church of their fathers, but they fully believe in, and will stand by the modern system of education. They have no objection to secular schools. What they want are the best appliances and improved methods of teaching, and the most intelligent teachers for instruction. They have seen enough in the Fatherland of priests' schools. The movement of the great German nation for a free and secular education has reached them. Or if the masses be too ignorant to be much influenced by this, they, at least, have no strong dependence on their priests.

It should be remembered that if we have a set of Romanist free schools, supported by public money, a large mass of children will grow up to be voters, trained only as one particular clergy wish citizens to be trained. They will never hear but one side of many questions. No one, unfamiliar with the Catholic masses, can estimate the immense influence of our public schools in breaking up narrow influences and mediæval habits of mind among the children of foreign peasantry on American soil. The schools are the nursery of the Republic. They do not make the children Protestants. On the contrary, many who are instructed become more devout Catholics than before. But they do tend to make them good republicans, independent citizens, intelligent voters, and thoughtful men and women, who appreciate the value of liberty.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### YESTERDAY'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori last evening acted in "Medea" and in "I Pazzi per Progetto" at the Lyceum Theatre. Her personation of *Medea* in Legouvé's familiar tragedy is well known, and, as a tragic effort, there is no question but that it stands on a higher plane than any of her more generally acceptable representations. In "I Pazzi," a bustling *vaudeville*, by De Cosenza, Mme. Ristori sustained the leading rôle—that of a young married woman who feigns a comic madness to test the fidelity of her husband. She was quite as much at her ease as in the grand scenes of love and anger which preceded it. To-day Mme. Ristori performs for the last time. "Lucrezia Borgia" is to be the play, the recital commencing at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.... "The Hunchback" was last night acted at Booth's Theatre for the benefit of Miss Neilson. There was a large attendance, and the artist was repeatedly summoned before the curtain in acknowledgment of the charm and force of a personation which, in our judgment, is the most symmetrical and powerful she has yet offered. At the matinée to-day Miss Neilson is once more to appear, and to-night she bids good-bye to Metropolitan play-goers for a year at least.

### TO-DAY'S MATINEES—GENERAL MENTION.

The last matinée performance of "The Road to Ruin" may be attended at Wallack's Theatre to-day, and it is not impossible, one should judge, that Holcroft's fine comedy will then have its final rehearsal, as "The Rivals" and "A Happy Pair" are to make up the performance for to-night. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre a matinée recital of two acts of "The Big Bonanza" and of "Giroflé-Girofla," with Miss Lina Mayr and Mr. Neuendorff's artists, may be enjoyed. The Union Square Theatre announces two representations of "The Two Orphans" for to-day, and, besides these entertainments and those referred to above, *après midi* performances are advertised at the Olympic and Bowery Theatres, at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, and at Robinson Hall.

### SUNDAY SACRED CONCERT.

A sacred concert for the benefit of Mr. L. Dachauer is to take place at St. Ann's Church, Seventeenth street, to-morrow evening. The programme is to consist of Verdi's "Requiem Mass" and Gounod's "Gallia," and Miss H. Corradi, Miss Gomien, and Messrs. Pflueger, Blum, and Weinlich are to sing, Mr. Dachauer conducting.

### HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Edwin Adams acted this week in Detroit.

Mr. Carl Formes is in San Francisco.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is reported at the California Theatre.

Lotta was this week at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rousby acts next week at Ford's in Washington.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett acted this week in Buffalo.

Mr. E. L. Davenport acted this week at De Bar's in St. Louis.

German opera appears to be thriving at the Apollo Theatre, in St. Louis, under Herr Habelmann's management.

Mr J. L. Toole was this week at the Grand Opera-house, in Toronto. Next week, the Kellogg English Opera Troupe sing there.

Mlle. Geoffroy sang in "Giroflé-Girofla" at McVicker's, in Chicago, this week. Miss Soldene was at the Chicago Academy of Music.

Miss Charlotte Cushman was this week at the Boston Globe, and Mr. Jefferson at the Boston Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Booth will visit the South in the Fall of 1875-6, under the management of Mr. John T. Ford.

Mlle. Aimée filled a brilliant engagement at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mr. Murphy has withdrawn from the business management of the Arch Street Theatre, and Mr. W. H. Leake has retired from the leaseship of the Indianapolis Academy.

Langrishe & Glenn's "Black Crook Troupe" appears to have been dissolved, the management, it is averred, not having paid the company, in spite of profitable business in Mexico.

## OBITUARY.

### S. U. F. ODELL.

Mr. S. U. F. Odell, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, died, after a short illness, at his residence, corner of Washington and Sands streets, in that city, on Thursday evening. Mr. Odell was seized with erysipelas about three weeks since, which developed into Bright's disease of the kidneys, and caused his death. He was well known as one of the prominent members and officers of the old Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the efficient and enthusiastic Superintendent of its Sunday-school for years. In mercantile life, as the senior partner of the firm of Barclay & Livingston, general bankers, of Beaver street, in this City, his reputation among business men was excellent. During the campaign last Fall Mr. Odell was strongly supported for the Democratic nomination for Controller of Brooklyn. His brother, the late Hon. Moses F. Odell, represented the Third District in Congress, and is well remembered in political and social circles. Mr. Odell at the time of his death, and for some years past, held the position of American Consul General for the Kingdom of Hawaii, and when King Kalakaua was expected to visit Brooklyn had made arrangements to entertain his Majesty at his residence.

### CAPT. SHERARD OSBORN.

Capt. Sherard Osborn, of the English Navy, whose death is announced by cable, was born April 25, 1822. He entered the Royal Navy in 1837, and was rapidly promoted to a Captaincy. He took an active and honorable part in the capture of the Taku forts, and rendered much important service in Chinese waters. In the search for Sir John Franklin he was Commander of the Pioneer. In later life Capt. Osborn made important experiments in the employment of heavy ordnance in naval warfare. He was the author of several interesting works of travel, including *Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal* and *A Cruise in Japanese Waters*.

Capt. Osborn, however, will be chiefly remembered for the part he took in organizing what was known as the "Lay-Osborn flotilla" for China. Under a special agreement with the Chinese Government, concluded in 1862, Capt. Osborn undertook the construction in England of a fleet of gun-boats. He intended to organize a navy of which he was to be the Commander in Chief, and the cost of which was to be defrayed by receipts from customs, collected by Mr. Lay, then in the Chinese Civil Service. All orders to Capt. Osborn, as Chinese Admiral, were to be transmitted through Lay, who agreed not to convey orders the reasonableness of which he was not satisfied with. When the fleet reached Shanghai, the agreement between Lay and Osborn was ignored by the Chinese, and Lay was dismissed from the imperial service. Osborn refused to accept orders from Prince Kung, and the whole scheme for a Chinese navy collapsed. The ships were sold and dispersed. The affair caused a prodigious sensation for a time, and it was charged that the whole transaction was fraudulent, and that Lay had expanded his instructions to buy a few vessels until they reached the proportions of a commission to organize a navy. It was also charged that the fleet was hypothecated to the British Government for part of its cost, and that it was to have been used for the advancement of British interests in China. Capt. Osborn's conduct of the affair was spirited and generally commended.

### SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH.

Samuel F. Butterworth, whose death in San Francisco was announced yesterday, was born at or near Newburg, in this State. He came into prominence during the excitement attending the killing of Philip Barton Key by Gen. Sickles at Washington, early in the year 1859. Mr. Butterworth, who was then Superintendent of the Assay Office in this City, was a confidential friend of Sickles, and was aware of the domestic troubles which led to the crime. He was present with Sickles when Key was shot, and his cool bearing on that occasion induced suspicions of a complicity on his part which led to unsuccessful efforts on the part of Mr. Key's friends for his arrest. Butterworth, among other immense litigations, led the raid on the New-Amaden mining property. After enormous expense he carried the suit, and was sent to California to superintend the mine, with a salary of $25,000 a year. He was inflexible in his business transactions, a bitter enemy and a faithful friend, and although his unpopularity was great when he first visited the coast, he became a power. At the time of his death it is estimated that he was worth $7,000,000, mainly made in lands and real estate.

### MR. E. B. COGSWELL.

Mr. E. B. Cogswell, a compositor employed on the NEW-YORK TIMES, died suddenly about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, of heart disease. He was born in New-York City in the year 1837. Mr. Cogswell has filled several prominent positions in Typographical Union No. 6, of New-York. In 1873 he was a delegate to the International Union, which convened at Richmond, Va. He was genial, kind, and considerate in his relations with all with whom he came in contact, and his sudden taking-off is most sincerely regretted by a host of friends and fellow-workmen. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 572 Broome street, near Varick, on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### TERMINAL CHARGES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I find on reading the report of the Senate Sub-committee on Terminal Charges, published in your paper yesterday, and also in your editorial of this day, on the same subject, a great error which I wish to correct. They state, and you reproduce the figures, that we charge about $5 per hundred bushels for handling the grain from the time it leaves the bottom of the canal-boat until it is in the vessel. The actual cost is two and one-eighth cents per bushel, not cleaned; if cleaned, one-fourth cent more. These charges are divided up: Delivery from canal-boat, three-fourths cent per bushel; weighing, three-fourths cent per bushel; cleaning, one-fourth cent per bushel, and ship charges, in bags, five-eighths cent per bushel; in bulk, four-fifths cent per bushel. The other charges mentioned in the committee's report only accrue when the owner or purchaser puts grain into store for speculation or to hold until the vessel is ready to receive it, and then the vessel goes direct to store, thereby saving the one and one-half cents lighterage.

GEORGE D. PUFFER,
President New-York Floating Elevator Company.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 7, 1875.

### ALL VERY WRONG.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Not until I read the evidence of Mr. Andrews, the Pantarch, in your paper of to-day did the reason for the *Tribune's* violent animosity to Theodore Tilton become manifest. Now I am free to say that it is perfectly clear. Another contemporary had explained it by saying that the *Tribune's* young editor hated Tilton because he had shared the love of Horace Greeley. Is not a much better explanation now found in the assumption that Tilton wrested from the Professor of the light-house the affections of Victoria? The jealousy and hatred of a disappointed lover explains the situation. LOTOS CLUB.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

### THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your valuable paper does great service on the side of right. Should it sometimes in some small matter come short, we can well overlook this, in view of the vast service it has rendered and continually does render to public welfare.

Is this "servant girl" question one which has only one side? Does THE TIMES and its many contributors treat this matter fairly—fairly to both sides? The wife of a lawyer has Bridget for maid, and pays for indifferent service—but average service—in money, board, washing, and gas to sew by, say $40 per month. Bridget's father is at law, employs Madam's husband, to whom he pays, if he takes all his time, $5,000 or $10,000 a year, while Madam herself would not work for any hire, however great, as Bridget's employe. Yet Madam would control the price Bridget shall charge. Now, is not this the true American solution of the "servant girl" question?

*First*—Do not grumble.

*Second*—Be just to the girl, as you would have another be to you, if in her place.

*Third*—If you do not like just what another has to sell, and at just his price, then do not buy. Work yourself.

*Fourth*—Attend thoroughly to your house business—quitting party-going and bare "pleasure"-seeking until your house is in perfect running order and until your own services and personal attention can be spared.

*Fifth*—As the servant girl says, stop scolding and "bossing." Be natural. SEXAGENARIAN.

## SUDDEN DEATHS IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., May 7.—Judge E. M. Pitts died suddenly to-day while pleading a case in the Court-house in this city. This is the third case of sudden death of distinguished lawyers within twelve months. Hon. Charles R. Mallory died to-day at Hampton, Va.

## OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 7.—The United States steamer Ada, from Detroit, arrived here this morning. She is the first vessel that has passed through the Welland Canal this season.

# ALBANY.

## BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

### DEBATE IN THE SENATE UPON THE REDUCTION OF THE CANAL TOLLS—PASSAGE OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL WITH AN AMENDMENT—GENERAL BUSINESS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, May 7.—The special order for this morning in the Senate was the consideration of the concurrent resolution which has already passed the Assembly, and which authorizes the reduction of canal tolls according to the recommendation of the Canal Board, together with the same reduction on timber as is to be made on lumber. The debate upon the question was not a long one, and did not go very deeply into the subject, but quite a sensation was caused by nearly every Senator who spoke at all, saying that their names had been forged to printed letters which had been circulated all through the State among their respective constituents, requesting the person addressed, who was usually a Postmaster, to procure as many signatures as possible to the inclosed remonstrance against the reduction of canal tolls, and to forward it to Albany. Senator Wood sent one of the letters to the Clerk's desk to be read, when it appeared that the only remarkable thing about it was that a blank space had been left for the signature, which was filled in in ink, and that to the left of it, but printed in letters so small as scarcely to be legible, were the words "Address Hon. ——," so that a person reading the circular with only the care usually bestowed upon such communications, and without the suspicion that any fraud was intended, could hardly help avoiding the conclusion that he was reading the bona fide signature of a Senator, instead of a bare request to forward the remonstrance to his address. The deception is a very apparent one, and Senators Johnson, Lowery, Madden, and Wood denounced it and its perpetrators in no measured terms. The discussion of the resolution when divested of this feature was very meagre. Senator Johnson was the only Senator who seemed warmly in favor of the measure, and he gave as his reason that his experience on the committee investigating terminal charges had convinced him that the reduction of the tolls was an absolute necessity if the commerce of the canals was to be retained. At Buffalo corn was taken on freight by the Erie and Central roads at seven cents per bushel, and wheat at eight cents. So long, therefore, as the tolls on the canals were kept at three cents' competition was impossible and the grain would be carried by the railroads. At the same time he admitted that he was not over sanguine that the reduction would result in an increase of tonnage, but as the expenses of operating the canals, and especially the lateral canals, were to be largely reduced, he did not think that any increase in canal taxation would be necessitated by the passage of the resolution. Senators King and Wood also favored the reduction of tolls, but much more mildly, and the latter said that he would vote for it, as he had done before, chiefly from deference to the opinions of those whose special knowledge on the subject entitled their opinions to great weight. The objections to the resolution, whatever their intrinsic weight may be, were much more strongly urged, while at the same time even those who spoke most strongly in opposition, expressed the opinion that the resolution would be adopted. Senator Woodin drew his opposition to the reduction of the tolls chiefly from the report of the committee as to the extortionate terminal charges in New-York and Buffalo. He commented strongly upon the facts presented in THE TIMES as to the extraordinary profits realized by the Buffalo elevators, and as they would especially alone profit by the reduction, he drew the inference that it was unjust to tax the people for the benefit of the forwarders. The boatmen, he thought, would not profit a penny by the reduction. At the same time he would vote for a reduction on lumber, as it was charged unjustly high rates. Senator Lowery objected to the reduction, because even if granted it would not attract any traffic to the canals. Senator Lord thought that the people of the State were almost unanimously opposed to the reduction of the tolls, and he quoted from the Governor's message to show that he, too, was opposed to it. He stated that experience had shown that a reduction would not be followed by an increased tonnage. Senator Middleton then moved as an amendment that the Black River Canal be exempted from the provisions of the resolution, but before the question was put, and without further discussion, the subject was again made a special order for Tuesday next, on motion of Senator Woodin.

### PASSAGE OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL.

The bill providing that the Brooklyn bridge shall be completed as a public work by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn whenever two-thirds of the private stock of the New-York Bridge Company shall have been retired, was passed to-day, but with an important amendment. In the third section, which provides that two-thirds of the cost shall be borne by Brooklyn and one-third by New-York, a clause was inserted limiting the amount to be paid by New-York in any one year to $1,000,000, by Brooklyn, to $2,000,000, and the whole cost of the work to both cities to $8,000,000.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Senate concurred to-day in the amendment made yesterday in the Assembly to the act empowering the Commissioners of the Land Office to inquire into the damages due the Marsh Land Drainage Company for amounts actually spent by it in reliance upon the act incorporating it, and which it is now proposed to repeal. The bill preventing individuals from doing business under a firm name indicating their institutions to be a regularly incorporated bank was made a special order for Tuesday next, and the Supply bill for this evening, to which time the Senate adjourned.

### THE SUPPLY BILL.

The evening session was mostly spent in the consideration of the Supply bill, which was but partially read through, when the Committee of the Whole rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Some minor changes were made, but none of much general interest. As the claims relating to the asylums and the new Capitol are at the end of the bill, and were not reached, the bill was again made a special order for to-morrow morning.

### THE CITY'S CLAIM AGAINST THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably the bill allowing the City's claims against the Eighth National Bank to be settled on the same basis as those of other depositors, and the Senate then adjourned.

### THE MOORE RAPID TRANSIT BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly this morning the Senate Rapid Transit bill, introduced by Senator Moore, of New-York, was received, and Mr. Husted at once moved its substitution for the bill recommended for passage and ordered to a third reading by the House. This action puts the rapid transit question for New-York City in a fair way of being provided for at an early day, as the substituted bill is now, by virtue of Mr. Husted's motion, in the order of third reading.

### PROBABLE VETO OF THE EXTRA JUDGE BILL.

It is understood from reliable sources that the Governor will veto the bill for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New-York City.

## THE "NEW WAR" AND THAT "OLD GUN."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe with interest, not mingled with pain, an editorial of a column in your paper of this morning on the subject of a Revolutionary gun, captured and recaptured by the students of Princeton and Rutgers. "Historicus" wrote a letter about it last Saturday, firing his gun for Princeton. "'75" replies this morning for Rutgers.

If the gun in question is the old 32-pounder that mysteriously made its appearance one Summer morning in the year 1859, stretching its length on the grass in the centre of the Campus in front of Nassau Hall, I have a word to say about it that may be interesting.

That gun was abandoned in a field back of Kingston, (three miles from Princeton,) by the British in their retreat to Brunswick in the year ——, of the Revolution. Every student of history will know the year and the occasion. I am somewhat rusty in that line myself, and will not undertake to state precisely. Suffice it that the gun was there, and its record well known, in 1839.

On a warm Summer night of that year, after the never-to-be-divulged exercises of the American Whig Society were concluded and an adjournment ordered, an informal meeting was called by me, and a suggestion made that we proceed forthwith in a body, capture the long-neglected gun, and plant the same in the front Campus. The idea was hailed with acclamation. Gov. Joel Parker, I think it was, suggested that Billy Tams—a little fellow about four feet high—should go along to "thumb the touch-hole," a proposition that added much to the hilarity of the occasion. The whole society proceeded at once in a body to Kingston. I was elected unanimously commander of the expedition. I knew a man in Kingston—one Gulick—who had heavy trucks and big horses, and we had no difficulty in rousing him from his bed and getting up his team. The tug of the war was to raise the gun on to the truck; we had at least two hours' hard work in doing it. At last, all being ready, the word of command was given, and we marched direct for the Campus.

The body-guard was about 100 strong. We marched in military order silently, but treading firmly, ready to do battle to the death with either Kingston or Jugtown, (an intermediate village,) or Princeton, or any one and every one who should dare to dispute our way, so fired we were with military and patriotic ardor.

Arrived at the centre of the Campus, all as silent as possible, the coupling of the truck was loosed, the four horses made a vigorous pull, out went the fore wheels, and down went the butt end of the great gun.

At that moment the appalling cry of "Johnny" thrilled through the crowd. In an instant every mother's son of that brave party disappeared from the gun as though it was the next instant to burst. Poor Mr. Gulick! We had paid him in advance, but still his situation was awkward. Vice President Dr. McLean (dear "old Johnny") rushed across the Campus in dressing gown and slippers. "What means this?" said he to Gulick. "All I know about it," said Gulick, "is that I was hired to bring this 'ere gun up here, and dump it." "Very well, Sir," said the Doctor, "I command you instantly to take it away again." Said Gulick, "As it has taken a hundred men two hours to load it, I don't see exactly how I am to load it up again all by myself." It ended by Gulick's drawing out his hind wheels and going home, and the good Doctor going to bed—if not to sleep.

All sorts of fearful stories were told of the design of the perpetrators of this daring act. It was confidently believed by the Faculty that nothing less than a bombardment of the old Hall was the real intent. For a long time the gun was strictly watched day and night. Every effort was made to discover the guilty parties, but in vain. The gun remained in the Campus, where it had been dropped, many years. When I visited Princeton—in 1854—I saw it planted, butt end up, in front of the new Whig Hall. I will only add that there was no design then of robbing anybody, or wronging anybody, or doing any kind of mischief whatever. It was simply a Summer midnight lark. L. W. J.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

## MEXICAN NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30, via HAVANA, May 7.—The revolution which commenced in Michoacan in consequence of the publication of Church reforms and of the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, is extending and gaining ground in other States. Michoacan is suffering greatly. All business is paralyzed, and the inhabitants are leaving. The village of Jucuba has been pillaged and burned. The Legislature of Michoacan, alarmed at the progress of the revolution, has been convoked in extra session, which commenced on the 23d inst. It will discuss measures for the extermination of the rebels.

The Pacific Mail steamers have stopped their trips to Pacific coast ports. The Government considers the demands of the company indecorous. In this instance the indecorous action of the company consists in asking what is due it. The Executive is endeavoring to arrange matters with the representative of the company, so as not to deprive the Pacific coast towns of this means of commercial progress.

## TRIALS OF AN ACTRESS IN CINCINNATI.

Mrs. Rousby has been struggling with "'Twixt Ax and Crown" at the Grand Opera-house in Cincinnati this week. The results have not been quite satisfactory. The *Commercial* of Thursday thus explains matters:

"The presentation of this piece has not been creditable to the management or encouraging to Mrs. Rousby. Several have acted their parts cleverly, particularly Messrs. Lingham and Grismer. But altogether the play has been poorly mounted and cast. It has not drawn well. Mrs. Rousby has not felt well over it. On the opening night Miss Helen Matthews was unable to appear as *Queen Mary*—an important part, which one of the young ladies had to read. This was annoying. Last night in the first act, and in the first throne scene, Mrs. Rousby, during one of her waits on the stage, was having a little "stage talk" with Isabel Markham (Miss Mary Davenport) when the Spanish envoy, *Simon Renard*, came on, reading his part from a book. Mr. W. A. Paul had taken Mr. J. C. Strong's part, and had to read it. This substitution appeared to strike Mrs. Rousby with surprise, disgust, and anger. At the end of the first act Mrs. Rousby appeared before the curtain unattended. She was evidently laboring under great excitement, for her voice soon began to tremble, and her hands to work nervously. But what she said was distinctly heard. It was this:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: It is a painful and uncommon duty to myself and to you that I have to perform. But I must say something in explanation of the disgraceful treatment I have experienced here. This piece has been miserably presented, and to-night one of the actors is drunk, and would not give up his part, and the result you have seen. Is that the way the public of Cincinnati is to be treated? Is that the way to treat an English artist—a stranger here? This is a play I have played a thousand nights before English audiences, with eclat, and before New-York audiences. I had wished to produce it here satisfactorily. [Here the fair speaker's voice commenced to quiver.] You must pardon me if I show some spirit, [she was crying now,] but I can't help it. I have done all that I could. [Immense applause.] But this is simply sh-sh-sh-ameful. [Renewed applause.]

With this the lady retired. But the matter was not allowed to drop there. The audience, heartily in sympathy with the fair woman, devoted hands and feet to applause, until, bathed in tears, she again appeared, wiping her eyes, and bowed her thanks for their sympathy. Between this and the rising of the curtain again there were sounds of a quarrel on the stage. Dalton's voice could be heard, raised in anger. The wait between acts was long, and it was thought at one time that the curtain would not rise again. But it went up, and the second act was on. In the midst of this act, while *Courtney* was telling *Elizabeth* of the rising in her favor, there was a noise back of them as of scenes being rudely jostled—quite an interruption, in fact. This led Mrs. Rousby to call to "let down the curtain," which order was obeyed, cutting off the act in the first half. After another long delay the curtain was raised upon the same scene. From that out the play proceeded as usual, the entire delay being about twenty-five minutes.

# PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

## THE DANGER OF IMITATION.

### THE DIVERSITY OF RELIGIOUS EMOTIONS—THE VALUE OF PRAYER NOT IN LENGTH—THE ENDS FOR WHICH TO STRIVE—THE TWO GREAT ELEMENTS OF RELIGION ARE CHRIST AND CHRIST-LIFE.

Somebody started a report yesterday afternoon, that Mr. Beecher had been attacked with a quinsy sore throat, and that his physician had forbidden his leaving the house. Whether that was the true cause or not, a sudden and overwhelming falling off was noticeable in the attendance at the prayer-meeting last evening. The lecture-room was not more than three-quarters full, and the row of chairs that had been placed along the back of the platform in anticipation of a crush like that of the two previous Friday evenings, were unoccupied. On the pastoral table were two small floral offerings—a bouquet of rosebuds and a china vase filled with pinks, mignonette, geraniums, honeysuckle, pansies, and other delicate, sweet-smelling flowers. Mr. Beecher arrived five minutes after the usual hour of commencing. He was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, whom he seated on the platform behind him. He looked somewhat annoyed, possibly on account of the false report of his illness and the small attendance. After two hymns had been sung and prayer offered the Pastor commenced his discourse.

One of the mistakes, said Mr. Beecher, which persons fall into naturally, when they first enter upon a Christian life as distinguished from a common life of morality, one which they almost always fall into, is that of imitation. It is natural for the young Christian to look up to the person to whom he is indebted for his enlightenment or to that one who is reputed to be most eminent in Christian life; and it is quite evident that, aside from his purpose, he often falls into an insensible imitation of that person, and at last the imitation takes on the form of duty, and the example of a single individual stands for the principles or the whole of Christian duty. Thus in Dr. Payson's time it was quite natural to feel that religion required not only earnestness, but a zeal which glowed and coruscated all the time—not only a zeal, but a continual devotion to prayer, spending many hours at it, and appointing from time to time seasons of fasting and prayer, and filling up in one way or another a certain proportion of one's lifetime with devotional services of some kind. It is not for me to say that these things are not right, and I don't say so, because I very often see most admirable men fulfilling all these devotions in a truly admirable and praiseworthy manner: but because Dr. Payson's religious genius developed in that way, is that any reason why my genius must develop in the same way? According to his own talents every man stands or falls, and every time God makes a man He does not make another like him. When He makes a man He makes him that he may disclose himself—that is, the Christ that is in him—as if it required not only a race, but succeeding generations to set forth all those qualities which are potently abundant in God. And the Church can only manifest the glory of Christ through the special manifestation of the gifts which God has given to each person.

Let us analyse this a moment. Suppose a man be of slender build, brown hair, gray-blue eyes, nervous system, and great emotion. He goes into enthusiastic rapture, his thoughts glow like poems, and his soul goes out to the beautiful. Behind him sits a man who is obese, whose flesh hangs in folds, who has watery eyes and slow digestion, who sleeps long and talks slowly, and who never understands a joke until after everybody else does. He sees the other man giving off scintillations and says: "Miserable sinner that I am, I never feel so, and if that be religion I have none." Does that follow? It is good to be a poet; but cannot a man be a good father, a good husband, a good citizen, without being a poet? He might like to be a poet, too, but if he be not one it is no disparagement to poetry that he is a good citizen and a good father. A man may not be a musician. It might be better for him if he was, but that is no disparagement to music. So if a man be naturally cold and temperate and moderate in all his feelings it does not follow that he should imitate the man of sanguine temperament and all the time be in trouble to keep his mind turned in that direction. That would be so much surplus trouble, and the end, if gained, would not be desirable. That is to say, what the Lord wants of every man is that he shall take his own peculiar temperament and constitution, and, governing it by the great central Christian principles, show how to work out the difference in every man, and to this further experience of his own add that of Christ. If all were possessed of a common idea, and all were alike, the church would be impoverished. When a tree begins to grow the one central stem that first shoots up is promising, but if it should continue to grow only in that way it would come to be in the end but a long, unwieldy pole. It wants a branch here and a branch there, and a twig here and a twig there, and a leaf here and a leaf there, and it is this that breaks up the central unity and makes the tree beautiful.

Many think that if there is anything truly allied to piety it is prayer. Prayer is the prerogative of every Christian man, but all are not gifted with the gift of prayer alike. Is prayer, then, a gift? Yes, and a birthright. Some men pray by birthright. They have the germs in them at birth, which become developed by education, but that makes them no better than others who are not so gifted. If we consider prayer in its largest sphere as a communing with God, the result is the same. Different men see more or less of the invisible, and we must not judge all by the rule of those to whom the vision comes easily. Some are naturally fluent in prayer, and others are not. It is the same as in the family. One member of a family talks and talks all day, almost without ceasing; and with a reasonable amount of good sense, too, perhaps, considering how much there is of it. [Laughter.] Another talks only with his eyes and listens, and hears, and hardly opens his mouth, perhaps confines his remarks to nodding assent, and he is often more interesting than the one who talks all the time. [Laughter.] You don't call that treason against the family. If, therefore, what is called domesticity of disposition is allowed in the lower family circles, why may it not be allowed in the higher Christian circles? If it be the nature of one person to rise toward God in prayer, and if another's nature does not permit him to do the same, do you suppose a debit and credit account is kept in which it is put down that this man is nearer to God because he prays four hours a day, than he who prays but three hours, and the latter than he who prays but two hours, and the latter than he who prays but one hour, and the latter than he who prays but half an hour, and the latter than he who prays but ten minutes? There are men who say more in ten minutes than other men in four hours. [Laughter.] Do you suppose that words count with men, and is God's standard poorer than that of men?

Far from undervaluing prayer, I say strive toward it, cultivate it; but I say also that you are called to liberty, and not to bondage. You are not called to say just so much prayer, or to pray just so many hours. That is a matter entirely of education, a matter entirely of liberty. There are certain great ends toward which we should all strive alike. The greatest of these, I think, because it is the nurse of all the others, is the sense of entering into Christ as into the life of a living person profoundly sympathizing with you, whose hands hold all power, which should stand to you as all sympathy, all goodness, who bear the relation to you of one who has adopted you. This is the sense of personal relationship to Jesus Christ, you being the poorest and He the best, the relationship of a schoolmaster to an ignorant scholar, of a physician to a sick man, of a philanthropist to a needy stranger: the relationship of His fulness to your emptiness, of His love to your lack of it, of His love to your inability to love. This is the sense of Christ forever guiding you, forever stimulating you, forever educating you. This is the primal consideration of Christ life, and whatever brings about this central idea is the thing to cultivate, to have, and to make the most of. It makes no difference where you get it from so that you get it. The methods by which you get it are comparatively insignificant, but itself is vital. You don't hold to Christ when you hold to the doctrine of the divinity of Christ. I hold to that doctrine firmly and tenaciously, and I never will let go of it; but I see hundreds and thousands of decent people who hold to Christ, though not to His divinity, and hundreds of others who hold to the divinity and not to Christ. It is more important to have the spirit of the doctrine than the theory of the doctrine without the spirit. Whatever method of religious culture tends to bring you into relationship with your Saviour, that is liberty. Some persons are better than others; but I will not discuss that question to-night. What I want to impress upon is that "Ye are called not as servants but as friends." This is the sense of relationship with Christ in you and all around about you.

The second great end is the reproduction in yourself of these elements that made Christ what He was—not His power to raise the dead, nor to perform miracles, nor even to teach, but that which made His miracles so significant. For His miracles were not performed to create wonder alone, like the explosion of crackers on the Fourth of July, but to explain the things He wished to teach to men that they might believe them; that He might gain authority over the minds of men. This is the purpose for which they were performed. We are not to essay the knowledge, and certainly not the power, that Christ held, but those dispositions out of which came the beatitudes, the anti-selfish element, the humiliation of pride, the using of one's self as a flower-garden—studying how to grow more beautiful for the pleasure of all the people who may look upon us. The rose does not bow its head for the purpose of admiring its own beauty. In pursuance of that life, let me say that, while it is commendable to watch and pray, and fast and be zealous, the secret of good living is to have control of our appetites. These feelings constitute the difference between man and animals. Man is master, and the animal is his creature, and nowhere is this difference so palpable as in Christian life. Don't go mousing around, saying "I must not be selfish here, I must not be selfish there, and I must not be selfish in the other place." That is perhaps better than nothing, but the best thing is to be with the Lord in the morning until you have caught such an infusion of His benevolence that you don't need to look after any details throughout the day. That one generous impulse which shines out in the morning works along all day, and is worth a thousand of the minor impulses, which are all like rachet-wheels to a bucket in a well; they keep it from running down, but one must hold on to the end to save the water he has got. The secret of easy living is to have the plenary inspiration. That will take care of circumstances. You get up in the morning tired out. You have been overworked, perhaps, or your digestion is out of order, or you are not feeling well. Nothing goes well before breakfast—there is never grace before breakfast of course. [Laughter.] After breakfast your feeling has not improved, you go out to business hoping that you won't meet a certain man who has been after you with a dun or you will certainly be tempted to kick him. [Laughter.] You have got to keep a watch over yourself at every man you meet lest you do something disagreeable because the grace is not in you. The proverb says "when the cat's away the mice can play." When the grace is out the devil has full sway, and sometimes he takes advantage to make up for lost time. [Laughter.] What a bondage that is! On the other hand a man has had a good week. On Sunday his minister has preached a sermon he liked; has taught a doctrine he always wanted to believe. He wishes he may meet somebody when he goes out to whom he can do some good. The beggar boy rejoices in an extra number of pennies who comes in his way. He is genial and kind and sympathetic everywhere. What causes that? It is the impulse of the morning. As two instruments in the same hall of different octaves affect each other, so what I feel I transmit to you. If I scold I make you unhappy, and if I am cheerful you partake of my cheerfulness. We get back, too, what we give, and if we be like the second man I described, we don't have to watch over ourselves continually lest we do wrong.

Here, then, are the two great elements of religion, Christ and Christ-life. You are free. You are not required to pray at 12 o'clock, or at 9 at night, or 6 in the morning. Maybe it is better you should do so, but such requirements are mere elements we should seek to cultivate to be Christians. The instruments which go to produce this state are not unimportant, but they are not our masters. When any man can be safe on these two points he can be sure that the possibilities of a good life will become easier and easier until at last he will be victorious. Let, then, those who are beginning Christian life not think they are fulfilling their duties by not doing wrong or by performing perfunctorily the observances of the Church. The two things are to be filled with Christ, and to so do as will show to others the Christ that is in you, and that He flows out of you. No way is so easy as to strike at the highest at once, each man according to his own disposition, but each man seeking to have Christ in himself and to manifest Christ to the world.

There being no disposition to make remarks, the 867th hymn was sung, and the exercises closed with the "Grace, Mercy, and Peace" benediction, which Mr. Beecher has not used in a long time before.

## ART SALE AT THE LEAVITT GALLERY.

The Messrs. Leavitt concluded the sale of paintings at their gallery, No. 817 Broadway, last night. Several fine paintings were offered, and sold at a great reduction on their original cost. Notably of this class were two, by Jerome Thompson—"The Old Oaken Bucket," (the original, painted in 1860,) and "Mansfield Mountain," the first of which brought $505, and cost $2,500, and the latter $875, originally costing $5,000. The first lot sold was No. 112, "Morning Devotion," Huberlin, Dusseldorf, $20; No. 113, "Fowl," Van Severdonk, Brussels, $25; No. 114, "Landscape," Cleuturier, Paris, $17 50; No. 115, "Out for a Day's Sport," Magrath, New-York, $42 50; No. 116, "Lake George," Kensett, New-York, $50; No. 117, "The Pious Old Lady," Bakkerkorf, Hague, $145; "Landscape," Defaure, Paris, $42 50; No. 119. "Rather Dangerous," De Vos, Brussels, $165; No. 120, "North Conway, N. H.," Kensett, New-York, $560; No. 121, "Morning in the Catskills," J. A. Parker, Jr., New-York, $12 50; No. 122, "Interior," Gaume, Paris, $50; No. 123, "Music Lesson," Fichel, Paris, $165; No. 124, "Breakneck on the Hudson," Bristol, New-York, $25; No. 125, "Brigantine Shoals," Willcox, New-York $225; No. 126, "Mountain Gorge, Esopus Creek, Catskills," Williamson, New-York, $65; No. 127, "The Virtuoso," Litschauer, Dusseldorf, $85; No. 128, "On the Seine," Daubigny, Dusseldorf, $150; No. 129, "The New Cook," Hoegg, Paris, $60; No. 130, "Newark Meadows," E. W. Hall, New-York, $80; No. 131, "Waiting—Young Girl from the Environs of Spalatro, Dalmatia," De L'Acqua, Brussels, $215; No. 132, "Rye Beach," Rondel, New-York, $25; No. 133, "The Convalescent," Lazerges, Paris, $175; No. 134, "Autumn Landscape," William Hart, New-York, $225; No. 135, "Misty Morning," Jerome Thompson, New-York, $230; No. 136, "A Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century," Coroenne, Paris, $160; No. 137, "Landscape in Belgium, with Cattle and Figures," Kulhoff and Verboeckhoher, Brussels, $245; No. 138, "The First Sin," Magrath, New-York, $90; No. 139, "The Pastor's Blessing," Hubner, Dusseldorf, $975; No. 140, "On the St. John's River, Florida," Bristol, New-York, $100; No. 141, "The School," Frere, Paris, $400; No. 142, "Meeting at the Bars," J. G. Brown, New-York, $60; No. 142a, "Shepherdess and Flock," Reinhardt, Brussels, $55; No. 142b, "Hen and Chickens," Howard Hill, $32 50; No. 143, "Scene in the Westphalia," Bode, Dusseldorf, $90; No. 144, "Fortune-telling after a Country Wedding," Diffenbach, Wiesbaden, $235; No. 145, "Old Oaken Bucket," Jerome Thompson, New-York, $505; No. 146, "The Christening," Braun, Munich, $225; No. 147, "Landscape, Summer," E. W. Hall, New-York, $45; No. 148, "A Spanish Lady," Garcia, Paris, $90; No. 149, "German Landscape," Lange, Dusseldorf, $125; No. 150, "Market Scene on the Coast of Normandy," Duval, Paris, $225; No. 150a, "Girl and Kitten," A. Weber, $370; No. 151, "Sheep," Verboeckhoven, Brussels, $110; No. 152, "The Lovers," Ortego, Paris, $95, and companion, same artist, $90; No. 153, "Shanties on the Rocks near Central Park," Blakelock, New-York, $100; No. 154, "The Cherry Vender," Savage, Paris, $70; No. 155, "Mansfield Mountain," Jerome Thompson, New-York, $875; No. 166, "The Pet Lamb," Thom, Paris, $95; No. 157, "Washerwomen on the Seine," Beauverie, Paris, $70; No. 158, "Wide Awake and Fast Asleep," Bacon, Paris, $67 50; No. 159, "Buy My Apple, Sir," Muller, New-York, $150; No. 160, "A Regal Dessert," Ream, New-York, $125; No. 161, "The Hen," Peyrol Bonheur, Paris, $125; No. 162, "Brittany Peasants," Corneillict, Paris, $150; No. 163, "Cattle," Rosi, Dusseldorf, $60; No. 164, "A Slippery Day," W. P. W. Dana, New-York, $30; No. 165, "The Pet Bird," L'Enfant De Metz, Paris, $110, No. 167, "French Coast, Dieppe," Thillott, Paris, $40; No. 168, "Adirondacks," Chapin, New-York, $60; No. 169, "Lake George," Hekking, New-York, $75; No. 170, "Forget and Forgive," Detti, Rome, $140; No. 171, "The Dead Bird," Percus, Paris, $40; No. 172, "Street in Cairo," Frere, Paris, $37 50; No. 173, companion, same artist, $37 50; No. 174, "Cattle," Willis, London, $15; No. 175, "Landscape," De Ligny, Paris, $40; No. 176, "Learning How," Walraven, Dusseldorf, $60; No. 177, "Marine," Hamilton, Philadelphia, $230; No. 170, "Two Portraits," after Van Dyke, $10 each. Two lots passed the night before—"The Cider Mill," by Molent, and "The Lost Trail," by Tait—were also sold, the first for $65, and the latter for $115.

## THE STRIKING MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 7.—Last night was an exciting one in the mining region around Kingston. A procession of about fifty to 100 miners with torches, and armed with guns, revolvers, and clubs marched to the dwellings of the men who were working in Hutchinson's and Payne's mines and gave them notice to quit work on penalty of death. The gang were very noisy and threatening, but did not damage any buildings or maltreat any person. They carried with them the effigy of a "blackleg," which they took to a grove, where it was hanged by the neck to a tree, and the crowd emptied their firearms at it. The result has been that Payne's men refused to return to work this morning. Three of Hutchinson's men, while on their way to the shaft, were followed by a gang of women and children and pelted with stones until they were forced to seek safety in flight.

The constable into whose hands the warrants for the arrest of the persons who beat McDade were placed, was unable to serve them to-day. To-morrow a posse will accompany him, and serious trouble is expected. A miner from that section, named Thomas, who had been a ringleader in intimidation was arrested to-day, and is now in jail. Mr. Parrish is carrying out his word in regard to the Sugar Notch miners.

A SQUARE BUSINESS HOUSE.—Ever since assuming control of the *Journal* we have had dealings with the advertising firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park row, New-York City, and have found them just, upright, and honorable gentlemen in every instance; just such men as it is a pleasure for persons wishing to advertise or newspaper men to do business with. We cheerfully recommend them to those wishing to make their wants known through the press.—*Rockford (Ill.) Journal.*

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remedy, safe and certain as DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be so easily procured. Sore throat and lungs are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

**A sore throat of the worst form resisted** every remedy until I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which cured me. SIMEON CONLIF, No. 10 2d st., Albany, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

**No Man**
can add a cubit to his stature, but by using SOZODONT he may add to the beauty and durability of his teeth, and thereby to his popularity with the adorable sex.

**Dyspeptics are always "out of sorts." The** PERUVIAN SYRUP has cured cases of twenty-seven years' standing.

**What the Nervous Require.**

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength-giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or bilious, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, biliousness, or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

**Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases Produced by It.**

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated, or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. or GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS for Liver Complaints and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

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Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

## MARRIED.

BROWN—CANDEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Homar F. Dunning, Miss IDA E. CANDEE to Mr. PHILIP H. BROWN, Jr.

HEWITT—SHEPARD.—On Thursday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's mother Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., Rector of Holy Trinity Church, CHARLES B. HEWITT, of Brooklyn, to AGNES, daughter of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard.

## DIED.

BENT.—At Port Chester, N. Y., May 6, 1875, in the 12th year of his age, IRVING, son of Samuel S. and Sarah E. Bent.

Funeral at the Episcopal Church, on Monday, May 10, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the 9:05 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot, Forty-second street.

BURR.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, 7th inst., HARRIET NASH, wife of J. Arthur Burr, and daughter of the late Dr. William B. Nash.

Funeral services at the residence of her husband, No. 63 South Portland avenue, Monday afternoon, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment Tuesday morning.

DAY.—In Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., May 6, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. PRESTON SARAH DAY, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Sunday, May 9.

DARBY.—At San Bernardino, Cal., April 26, WILLIAM E., son of the late Benjamin Darby, of Dublin.

HUGHES.—At St. Louis, on the 3d inst., AUGUSTUS DE B. HUGHES, of New-Orleans, in the 40th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, G. H. Hughes, are invited to attend his funeral at Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 22d st. and 4th av., on Saturday the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

GENIN.—At his residence, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday morning, May 7, of pneumonia, SIDNEY C. GENIN, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Monday, May 10, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye Station to meet the New-York and New-Haven 12 o'clock (noon) train from Grand Central Depot. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

HOLYOKE.—On Friday, May 7, 1875, in Brooklyn, N. Y., GEORGE E. HOLYOKE, aged 41 years, 9 months.

His remains will be taken to Brewer, Me., for interment.

JONES.—On Wednesday, May 5, CHARLES OWEN JONES, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 377 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—At Port Jervis, N. Y., May 5, after a long and painful illness, Miss CATHERINE A. LEWIS, step-daughter of the late Dr. John B. McMunn.

Funeral from the residence of George Brodhead, Esq., on Saturday, May 8, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Middletown, N. Y., at 1:15 P. M.

MEAD.—ROBERT W. MEAD, suddenly, May 5, at Black Hawk, Colorado.

Remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

SHOTWELL.—At West Farms, Wednesday, May 5, ANNA H. SHOTWELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Saturday, May 8, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont on the arrival of the 10:35 A. M. train from 42d st., Harlem Road.

TILGHMAN.—On Thursday, May 6, at his late residence, No. 57 East 52d st., HORATIO S. TILGHMAN, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral to-day (Saturday) at 1:30 P. M., from St. Thomas' Church.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
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A large collection of fine and pure bronzes, (Japanese,) very curious and valuable; old, and rare China, curiosities, antiques, antique furniture, a large and fine artist's easel, a marble statue by Randolph Rogers, Rome. "The Wise Virgin," &c., &c.
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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4:30 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES in a few weeks. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the coming Summer.

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This number also contains chapter V. of the entertaining domestic story entitled, "Our Summer at Maplewood," the subject for the month being "Griddle-cakes and Other Things."

Published by the American and Foreign Publication Company, No. 137 8th st.

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# OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

## THE ROWING SEASON.

### PROSPECTIVE REGATTAS—MATCH RACES—UNIVERSITY CREWS AND PROFESSIONAL ROWERS.

Despite the backward Spring there is unusual activity among the boat clubs, not alone in our immediate vicinity, but all over the country, and the greater events, such as the open regatta of the Schuylkill Navy at Philadelphia, the regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, the Oakland Beach regattas, the annual regatta of the North-western Amateur Boating Association, the Grand Haven and Spring Lake regatta, the Portland, Boston, Charleston, New-Orleans, and other local events, and the Fall regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association and of the National Amateur Association, which close the season, will all have a largely increased list of competitors, while the progress made in rowing will show such remarkably fast time that, were it not that all the principal rowing courses are known to be accurately measured by competent and reliable surveyors, the speed attained must cause some doubt as to the accuracy of the time which will be recorded. The Schuylkill Navy is making grand preparations for the Centennial regatta, and in the effort to make this interesting event, in which many clubs from abroad have already signified their intention to take part, as brilliant a success as the occasion merits, it extends the hand of friendship to the independent organizations located on the Schuylkill, that will now work in harmony with the Navy. The regatta which is to take place on the Schuylkill River, June 16 and 17, is open to all regularly organized boat clubs in the country, and the Philadelphia rowers intend that it shall not be surpassed in interest this season.

The next on the list of prominent events is the regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, which will take place in the latter part of June, and in which the numerous clubs located on the Harlem River will be fully represented. The college regatta follows next in order, and the indications at present are that the race between the fourteen representative university crews will be the greatest rowing event the world ever saw. Yale is likely to be the favorite in this race, owing chiefly to the fact that five of the old crew remain in the boat, the only change being necessitated by the coasting accident last Winter, in which Fred Wood broke his leg, his place being taken by Brownell. Harvard will probably be the second choice, as although but three of the old crew retain their places, the new men are very promising, and they are working diligently under the care and advice of some of the best college oars in the country, who, having graduated, can only work for the success of their university in this manner.

The Columbia crew of this year, like the majority of the college crews at the present time, is not definitely decided upon and is subject to many changes. Only one of last year's crew, Goodwin, remains in the boat, and if they should be near enough to the finish to see such tried material as will be found in the Yale and Harvard boats cross the line they will cast no shadow on the brilliant victory of the Columbia six of 1874. Princeton College will turn out a formidable six this year, and their class races on the Raritan River during the latter part of this month will be watched with interest. Wesleyan, Cornell, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and the rest of the college crews are being gradually selected and put at work, and two or three weeks of suitable weather will quickly reduce the number of candidates for places in the boats.

Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans are alive to the boating interest, and a grand regatta is talked of, in which all questions of supremacy are forever to be set at rest. The North-western Boating Association, composed of the leading rowing organizations of the North-west, is now a great power on the water. At a recent meeting this association arranged an unusually large programme for a regatta, for the last two days in which a very attractive prize will be offered for a four-oared shell race, open to all amateur clubs.

There will be held more than the usual large number of Fourth of July regattas in which the professional rowers take part, and in which so many growing scullers and oarsmen are annually brought to light. The second Oakland Beach Regatta will take place early in August. The third annual regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association, and the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held at Troy, follow so closely upon each other that the greater number of competitors take part in both events, and as they are held in the latter part of August, when our people can be more readily spared from their business pursuits, there will doubtless be no lack either of participants or spectators.

Among the prospective match races likely to occur this season is first, the challenge race between R. B. Bainbridge and Frank E. Yates, the winner of the National Association Cup, which comes off on the Harlem River four days prior to the Harlem Regatta. The same agreement also includes a double scull race to be rowed the second day following, in which Bainbridge will have Ed. Smith, the Argonauta's bow oar for a partner, and Yates will have the herculean W. B. Curtis for a companion. The New-York Athletic Club recently challenged the New-York Rowing Club to three races; a four-oared, double and single scull, the winner of the majority to receive a handsome set of colors. This challenge was not accepted, but was answered by a counter challenge for a six, four, and pair-oared, and a single scull race, a series of competitions which only a very strong club would dare to engage in, but in addition to Wilbur, Bacon, the Leland Brothers, Ingersoll, Oelrichs, Ellison, Shack, and others, this club has been reinforced by three of the victorious Columbia crew, Timpson, Cornell, and Griswold.

The Atalanta Boat Club is unusually quiet so far, and they have but three men towards crew: Eustis, last year's stroke of the Wesleyan College boat; and Downes, their bow; and Gunster, stroke of Williams. If a fourth good man should turn up, we may possibly see another meeting between a four of this club and one representing the Argonauta Rowing Association, who defeated the former last year in a four-oared shell race on the Harlem River, over which, it is said, more money changed hands than over any other race ever rowed in this country. It is said that if the Atalantas do not succeed in getting up a good four, that they will make a pair-oared match, offering Eustis and Gunster against Eldred and Smith, of the Argonauta. The four-oared crew of the latter club will be the same as before, with the exception of one change, J. F. Ward, formerly stroke of the Amherst, going in Walter Man's place, behind Fred Eldred, Stephenson and Smith retaining their old places. The Beaverwyck four of Albany, whose amazing success in the Saratoga and Troy regatta set the aquatic world agog, is not as formidable as last year, as one of the Wilson brothers was laid up with pneumonia all the Winter, and one of the Gorman brothers had a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism. The Waverley Boat Club, which laid dormant for so many years, has had new life infused into it by Commodore Brady, whose election to the Presidency at once quadrupled its membership and enrolled under its flag some of our crack oarsmen. The four who will represent this club during the coming season are R. L. Leiman, W. A. Costar, H. Howell, and W. R. Williamson, who, on Monday next, make their head-quarters on the Passaic River to go into active training. David Roach, the famous light-weight sculler, is also a member of this club now, and will be with the four in their practice. The Wah-Wah-Sum crew, of Saginaw; the Buffalo crew, the Palmettos, and the Vernons are all working dilligently to wipe out the defeat sustained on our State waters last season, and they all claim to have profited largely by the lesson.

There is comparatively little activity displayed among the professional oarsmen, owing chiefly to a lack of encouragement, and again, because they can employ their time much more profitably in coaching amateur crews. However, Eph Morris and Billy Scharff will probably be heard from ere long; and John Biglin is also quietly preparing for the campaign. To give some idea of the increasing popularity of boating, it may be stated that six years ago there were less than 100 clubs in the country averaging a membership of twenty, while at the present time there are 500 regularly-organized rowing associations, with an average of forty members each, representing an enormous amount of capital invested in land, leases, buildings, boats, and furniture.

## PHILADELPHIA BANK DIVIDENDS.

Nearly all the banks in Philadelphia, State and National, make their semi-annual declarations of dividends this month. The following list contains the names of the banks which have already done so, with the rate and amount. The only changes from last November are the Corn Exchange and the Mechanics', each of which reduces from six per cent. to five:

| Banks. | Capital. | Div. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $1,500,000 | 7 | $105,000 |
| Farmers' and Mechanics | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Commercial | 810,000 | 5 | 40,500 |
| Southwark National | 250,000 | 10 | 25,000 |
| Girard National | 1,000,000 | 6 | 60,000 |
| Consolidation | 300,000 | 6 | 18,000 |
| Corn Exchange | 500,000 | 5 | 25,000 |
| Tradesmen's | 200,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Germantown National | 200,000 | 6 | 12,000 |
| West Philadelphia | 100,000 | 4 | 4,000 |
| Bank of Commerce | 250,000 | 4 | 10,000 |
| Mechanics' | 800,000 | 5 | 40,000 |
| Manufacturers' | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| Northern Liberties | 500,000 | 10 | 50,000 |
| Western National | 400,000 | 5 | 20,000 |
| Union National | 500,000 | 5 | 25,000 |
| Central National | 750,000 | 6 | 45,000 |
| Kensington National | 250,000 | 6 | 15,000 |
| Penn National | 500,000 | 5 | 25,000 |
| City National | 400,000 | 6 | 24,000 |
| Commonwealth | 300,000 | .. | Passed. |
| Bank of Republic | 1,000,000 | | |
| Second National | 300,000 | 5 | 15,000 |
| Third National | 300,000 | 5 | 15,000 |
| Sixth National | 150,000 | 5 | 7,500 |
| Seventh National | 250,000 | 3 | 7,500 |
| Bank of America | 225,650 | .. | Passed. |
| People's Bank | 100,000 | 6 | 6,000 |
| Spring Garden | 120,000 | .. | Passed. |

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Money for the last half year has been unusually cheap from lack of legitimate business demands for its use, and the banks have been enabled to keep up their dividends so generally as they have only by aid of their large surpluses, and very heavy lines of deposits. They have a good deal of money at their command to loan out, and though they have been compelled to deal in inferior paper at comparatively low rates, the increased amount has realised nearly or quite average profits. The total dividend by the banks at this semi-annual period is $749,500, or nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars, against $808,500 in November last, a decrease of $59,000."

## BARBARA FREITCHIE'S TRUE STORY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells what he seems to think is the real, true story of Barbara Freitchie. He writes: "It is true that Stonewall Jackson never marched through the streets of Frederick, and never stopped at the house of Barbara Freitchie, and the good dame never waved a Union flag from an up-stairs window at the rebels. Barbara Freitchie's own niece, who lived in the house with her, tells her true story, and it is substantially this: The good old dame was loyal to her heart's core, and kept a small Union flag as a precious thing in her house. But bands of rebel soldiers frequently passed near them, and Barbara, fearing her precious flag would be taken from her if discovered, hid it between the leaves of her Bible, and kept it there. She would not have risked waving it from a window for fear of losing it. She was very religious and anxious above all things for the success of the Union troops. Although Stonewall Jackson's men never came to her house, other bands of rebel soldiers did, and on one occasion when some of these wandering rebels were resting themselves in her porch, the brave old woman gave them a piece of her mind in strong, homely words which ought to be historic, if they are not. She was somewhat feeble with age and walked with a cane. As the rebels were resting on her porch, she went directly out among them, and poked one and another of them with her cane, and ordered them away in these words: 'Begone, you lousy pack!' And that is all there is of it. It was Anna Dickinson, if I mistake not, who heard of Barbara Freitchie, and first told the poet Whittier of her, and under the inspiration of the moment, he wrote the poem of 'Barbara Freitchie.' I suppose the source, whatever it was, from which Miss Dickinson obtained her information, is responsible for the incorrectness of the Whittier version. It is so easy to get a story wrong, and so hard to get it right in this world. Good Dame Freitchie was overjoyed when at length the Union forces obtained possession of Frederick, and was loud in her demonstrations of pleasure. She may have waved her Union flag from an up-stairs window then; I don't know. She lived to see the cause she loved victorious, and died in peace, some time after the war, old and full of years. She is buried in the graveyard near her home."

## A GEORGIA GIRL'S METHOD OF RESENTING AN INSULT.

In the most matter-of-fact way the Hawkinsville (Ga.) *Dispatch* relates a recent incident in that State, as follows: "We have heard of a case of civil rights that occurred a few days ago in Coffee County. A young lady had been from home visiting a neighbor, and on her return she was met in the road by a rough, ignorant negro, who told her that the Civil Rights bill had passed, and that it allowed him the privilege of walking home with her. She knew it would neither do to refuse or resist, so she said nothing, and he actually accompanied her home. When they arrived she asked him to take a chair in the piazza. He seated himself, and she went in the house. When she returned she had her father's double-barrel gun, which she discharged at the villain, blowing his brains out on the spot. We have given the particulars as near as they could be related to us. The news was brought up to Telfair Court last week, and was discussed there."

## ESCAPED CONVICTS CAPTURED.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Two men arrested for burglary near Elliott City, Howard County, Md., Friday last have been identified as escaped convicts from the New-Jersey State Prison at Trenton. One of the men confessed to be August Doffinger, sent to the New-Jersey State Prison for ten years, and the other Philip Bernhard, sentenced to the same prison for two years. They are said to be two of the party of six who escaped from the Trenton State Prison on the 5th of April.

# THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 7, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold a four-story brick house, with lot, 15.4 by 100.5 on East Fifty-third street, north side, 70 feet east of Second avenue, for $7,900, to Janet Schneittacher, plaintiff in the legal action. Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 345 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $7,715, the purchaser being E. Gay, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The lease has sixteen years to run, and the ground rent is $240 per annum. The sale by James M. Miller of eight lots on Fourth avenue, west side, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, was adjourned *sine die*, the foreclosure proceedings having been settled. No other business was transacted.

### TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are noticed for to-day:

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a plot 50 by 100 on Cottage street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 233 on the village map.

By Hugh N. Camp, Trustee's sale of the following property, located in Morris County, N. J.: 1,600 acres of land, with seventeen single and double tenement houses thereon, known as the "Charlotteburg Tract," and 270 acres known as the "Kitchel Tract."

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at New-Bunswick, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale of eleven lots, situate on College avenue, corner of Hamilton street.

## EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MAY 7.

NEW-YORK.

*By A. J. Bleecker & Son.*

1 four-story brick house and lot, East 53d st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 15.4x100.5 ....$7,900

*By Richard V. Harnett.*

1 three-story and basement brick house, and lease of lot, West 55th st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 20x100.5, Astor lease, 16 years to run, ground rent, $240 per annum ....$7,715

## RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK,

*Thursday, May 6.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Attorney st., e. s., 68 ft. s. of Houston st., 23.11x50; S. Goldsmith to W. Milleg | $5,500 |
| East Broadway, s. s., 23.4 ft. w. of Clinton st., 24x87.6; J. P. Crosby to T. Shiels | 8,500 |
| Rutgers st., w. s., No. 26, 25x84.7; Executors H. R. Remsen to S. Lovejoy | 10,000 |
| 4th st., s. s., 146 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18.9x96; Adaline, wife of S. Heineman, to S. Goldsmith | 7,100 |
| 17th st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 2d av., 22x92; Executor of W. H. Loper to R. F. W. Loper | 15,000 |
| 18th st., n. s., 116 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x92, leasehold; F. H. Butt to Anna Wilch | 17,200 |
| 38th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.6x98.9; Pauline, wife of W. Newman, to R. A. Banta | 14,000 |
| Same property; R. A. Banta to S. Marks | 14,000 |
| 40th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x98.9; J. Falk to J. Perl | 16,500 |
| 52d st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; W. B. Asten to Mary, wife of O. H. P. Archer | 31,000 |
| 60th st., s. s., 352.7 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x100.5; A. Dold and L. Beringer to A. Dold | 17,000 |
| 61st st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x100.5; heirs of J. Faitoute to A. and S. D. Bussell, 4-5 part | 20,800 |
| Same property; Executrix of S. D. Faitoute to same, 1-5 part | 5,200 |
| 111th st., s. s., adjoining lot on s. w. corner of Madison av., 25x100.10; G. and Delarita G. Richardson to Catharine and J. D. Lynch | 3,000 |
| 111th st., s. w. corner of Madison av., 25x100.10; same to same | nom. |
| 114th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; T. Classon to Catharine Repper | 15,000 |
| 120th st., s. s., 232.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17.6x100.5; Mary E., wife of J. C. Jacobson, to A. H. Jacobs | 7,000 |
| 122d st., n. s., 237.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; S. P. Westervelt to W. H. Jenkins | 12,000 |
| 128th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 300x82; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to B. H. Adams and F. Barber | 18,225 |
| College av., e. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Villa place, 50x100, Morrisania; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to F. V. Hull | 25 |
| Railroad av., East, e. s., 466.3 ft. s. of 144th st., 25x223.6; Lucy E., wife of W. E. Rider, to P. Weidinger | 4,000 |
| Washington av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Mary st., 50x100; A. D. Kaufmann to A. Weybrrt | 800 |
| 3d av., n. w. corner 17th st., 23x100; lease 42 years; per year, $900; A. V. H. Stuyvesant to T. Morton | .... |
| 4th av., n. e. corner 40th st., 98.8x100; Ann Birdsall to J. W. Gerard & B. S. Welles | 22,500 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boulevard, s. e. corner 104th st.; 6 years, per year | $1,300 |
| William st., No. 217; 2 years, per year | 1,000 |

# CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—JUST EAST OF MADISON AV. AND near 34th st., a beautiful four-story twenty foot house, elegantly fitted up by the owner for his own use at a large expense; he having no further use for it, it will be sold at a low price, on liberal terms. Call for permit to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

**WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER.**—FOR sale one of the best in New-York Harbor, twenty to thirty lots suitable for any heavy business; thirty to fifty feet water; bulkhead and grounds in best condition. Address B. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**REMOVED.**—HINE & GRAY, REAL ESTATE agents, have removed their office from No. 536 6th av. to No. 557 6th av., between 33d and 34th sts. HINE & GRAY.

**FOR SALE.**—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 20 East 47th st.; size 20x60x100.5; Goelet lease; price asked $25,000. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES** that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

# COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**ORANGE, N.J.**—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

# COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.**—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 29TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

**FOR SALE**—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235 or S. J. BERTOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford; for photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island, cottage, eleven rooms; price, $2,000; rent $200, furnished, $250. G. C. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

**HOMES ON THE SOUND**—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, for sale and rent; Greenwich, Riverside, Stamford; several at the water. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

# REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

## PEREMPTORY SALE by Trustees.

ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.

## 75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River,

AT

## SCARBOROUGH,

NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.

To be sold in plots for

BUILDING SITES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the undersigned Trustees,

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. H. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FERRIER, bankrupt.—Assignee's notice of sale.—Take notice, that I, the assignee of the above bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described property, subject to the incumbrances thereon:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, distant three hundred and thirty-one feet eight inches easterly from the easterly side of the Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the Fourth avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third street sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning, the easterly and westerly lines of the above-described premises running through party walls.

For further particulars as to incumbrances, or for other information, apply to the undersigned.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 6, 1875.

WILLIAM BARR, Assignee,
South-east corner Broadway and Forty-second street, New-York. My8-law3w8*

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED** States District Court, in Bankruptcy, of No. 29 Broad st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New York, by order of Joseph Seligman, Edward Morgan, and Lawrence Wells, Trustees in Bankruptcy of Samuel Kaufman.

BROAD STREET—The four-story and basement Dorchester stone front building and lot, known as No. 29 Broad st., adjoining southeast corner of Exchange place; lot, 26.4 front, 78.6 deep; building covers nearly entire lot, and is well rented.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., and at the office of Morrison, Lauterbach, & Spingarn, Attorneys for Trustees, No. 200 Broadway, New York.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer. Office No. 8 Cooper Institute.

**WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 11, AT** 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story and basement double tenement house, No. 160 Attorney st.; rents for $2,400 per annum; size, 25 by 56 by 100; sale absolute. Maps at auctioneer's office.

# DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Residence formerly occupied by Capt. J. G. Russell, (furnished;) house, grounds, and garden (already made) in fine order; choice fruit, large coach-house, and other outbuildings; in every respect a desirable residence for a family of six or eight persons; perfectly healthy; no mosquitos; convenient to depot of the Long Island Railroad; several trains daily to and from New-York. Apply to F. E. SMITH, Glen Cove, or No. 20 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

**TO LET**—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

**LONG BRANCH.**
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—SPECIALTY.—WILL LEASE UNfurnished, elegant mansion, spacious grounds, greenhouses, stables; Montrose Mountain side, adjoining Mountain House; every improvement; excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., or opposite principal depot, Orange.

**TO LET**—IN REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, five minutes walk from Wall Street Ferry, a large brown-stone house, in perfect order, very handsomely furnished throughout, heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. Also, a stable in State st., with stalls for four horses, and house for coachman, &c. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

**TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE** FAMILY—A country place in Westchester County, consisting of five acres, thirteen miles from the City Hall; large garden and grapery; convenient to railroad and steamboat. The house contains fourteen rooms, with bath-room. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12.

**TO RENT, AT KENT, CONN.**—ON THE HOUSatonic Railroad—A desirable residence, comfortably furnished; has convenient out-houses, with ample grounds and shade trees; a good garden and ice-house well filled; will be let on favorable terms. Apply at No 141 West 4th st.

**TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.**—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

**TO LET**—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

**THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT** brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

**AT TARRYTOWN**—TO LET, WITH IMMEdiate possession—Two elegantly-furnished houses; all modern improvements; nice grounds; stables, &c.; river views; rents low, season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

**FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT** BY THE month or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

**A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BROWN-STONE OR BRICK COTTAGE ON 54TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.**—Fine yards; eight rooms; rent, $600. Others at reduced rentals. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

**A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE RENTED** to a small family at about half rate; three story, high stoop, all in complete order. Apply for permit, &c., to owner, No. 141 West 44th st.

**TO LET**—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR WEST Point, with fourteen rooms; plenty of fruit on the place; rent, $600. Apply to CORNELIUS NELSON, Highland Falls, N. Y.

# STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET**—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

**TO LET**—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

# STORES, &C., TO LET.

## OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
## TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
*Times* Office.

**HARLEM.**—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

### THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE** to take care of a gentleman's residence for the Summer months; would make herself generally useful, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

**AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU** families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

**COMPANION.**—A LADY WOULD LIKE A POSItion to go to California with a family as companion or governess. Address Lena Brooks, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 CROADWAY.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A GOOD, USEFUL, AND reliable girl, American Protestant, as chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good references from Quaker family. Can be see at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG GERman woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in fine washing; City or country; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.**—By a German young woman, or as nurse and care children, sewing, &c.; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 22d st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and washing, or would do waiting; good reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.**—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 31st st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.** — BY A SWEDISH GIRL speaking English; gives the best of reference; this is one of the best girls in the service of private families. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 208 East 35th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A young American Protestant girl as a chamber-maid, waitress, or to mind children; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 West 28th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.**—BY A young woman as chamber-maid, and assist with the washing, or as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and assist with the washing, or to take care of growing children; eight years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; will do coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 235 West 27th st.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY TWO YOUNG Scotch women in private family; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, soups, bread, and pastry; would go to the country: other as chamber-maid and plain sewing or waitress; have four years' reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**COOK.**—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED GERMAN cook, who understands the business thoroughly; boning, larding, games, jellies, ice-creams, all kinds of entries, &c.; is neat, obliging, and pleasant in her kitchen; has excellent testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to do the coarse washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., in bakery.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; IS very tidy; has good references from family, who can be seen; is a good cook and excellent baker, and would assist in coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—A REspectable woman; wishes to go out by the day to cook, wash, and iron, or will take a permanent place; good reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 46th st., second floor, back.

**COOK.**—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN AS first-class cook; bones, lards, makes jellies, bread, &c.; can send a dish of any kind in first-class style; City or country; willing to assist in the laundry. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do all kinds of American cooking for hotel or boarding-house; country preferred; would assist in washing in small family. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

**COOK.** — BY A SMART COMPETENT ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; understands pastry and cooking in all branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS A GOOD cook and baker; would assist with the washing in a small private family; has four years' good City reference from one place. A good family that keep help long may apply at No. 150 West 54th st., rear.

**COOK.**—BY A BALTIMORE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call or address No. 122 West 26th st.

**COOK.**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; five and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 16 Downing st.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker, and to do part of the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has eleven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 Henry street, basement door.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH A kitchen maid with her; best of references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

**DRESS-MAKER**—WISHES A FEW ENGAGEments by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children; best reference given. Call at No. 12 West 44th st.

**HOUSE-WORK, &c.**—BY A WELSH PROTESTant young woman; very neat and kind disposition; competent in any capacity; would make herself generally useful; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Address No. 247 Bowery.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper, or will take care of a private residence for the Summer months; or as chamber-maid and plain sewer; is competent and capable; twenty years' reference. Call or address for two days No. 475 4th av., corner 32d st.

**HOUSEKEEPER, &c.**—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, lady's companion, or private secretary; is well educated; no objection to travel. Address Mary, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, one week.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, companion, secretary, or nurse; would travel; references. Address X. Y. Z., 1,481 Broadway.

**LADY'S MAID.**—CAN CUT AND FIT DRESSES, and hair-dressing and trimming, and all the duties of a maid; good references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 63 West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND** Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a respectable young woman; thorough laundress, French fluting, box-plaiting, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; fully competent; best testimonials; honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

**LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY a respectable young woman, who is a well-trained servant; is capable of washing and ironing, fluting, polishing, and puffing; has excellent references. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No 602 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.**—BY A LADY, for two sisters, one as laundress, the other as waitress. Can be seen at their present employer's. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 361 5th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A LAUNDRESS, PROTEStant, with the best of City reference; prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

**LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, THE WASHING OF ONE or two families by an honest, industrious woman that has lost her husband; good references if required. Apply at No. 896 2d av., third floor.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly competent in her work; will go to the country for the Summer; good City references. Call at No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the china store.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family. Call for one day at No. 44 3d av., near 17th st., second floor.

**MAID.**—BY A LADY GOING TO TRAVEL, FOR her Protestant maid; understands dress-making and hair-dressing. Apply from 10 A. M. to 12 M. at No. 361 5th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as nurse to growing children, and to do plain sewing; is neat, capable, and kind; can give two years' best reference; willing to go to the country or travel. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, SEVENteen years of age, as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; is highly recommended by her former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**NURSE.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; SHE SPEAKS good English, and is well recommended for honesty, neatness, and competency; is willing; can sew nicely by hand. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

**NURSE.**—BY A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand, and bring up a babe from its birth; excellent City references; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A LADY HAVING LOST HER BABY, a place for a most reliable, faithful woman as wet nurse; the baby was three months old. She can be seen, from 9 to 6 o'clock, for a week, at the lady's house, No. 333 East 20th st.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; has no objections to the country; has five years' reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for an invalid lady, and to sew; or would take charge of one or two grown children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 204 West 27th st., first floor.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH EXcellent milk as wet-nurse; recommended by an eminent physician in this City. Apply at 216 East 17th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GROWING children; is a neat seamstress, or as chamber-maid and to sew; references. Call for two days at No. 762 2d av.; ring top bell.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to a lady or growing children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

**NURSE.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; WOULD take care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good reference. Call or address No. 52 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as nurse and seamstress; will be highly recommended by last employer. Apply at 315 East 31st st.

**NURSE.**—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse, or maid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 112 West 29th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WITH a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse. Can be seen all day at No. 303 East 8th st.

**PARLOR-MAID.**—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Swedish girl, speaking English; is a well-trained servant; understands the work and all required of her. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; understands dress-making; would mind grown children; no objection to the country; can give five years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 114 West 42d st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work and take care of grown children. Call at No. 306 East 32d st.

**TAILORESS.**—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands getting up salads, cleaning silver, and taking charge of the dining-room; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL WHO understands the duties of first-class waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; has best City recommendations; no objection to country or Catholic help. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; TWO YEARS in her last place in City; references first class; competent, cleanly, quiet, and thoroughly trained. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A FIRST-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at 265 West 47th st.

**WAITRESS, &c.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress and to assist with the chamber-work; six years' reference from last employers. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

**WAITRESS, &c.**—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as waitress, and will assist with chamber-work or children; no objection to the country; two years' best City reference. Call at 306 East 35th st.

**WAITRESS, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do waiting and sewing, or would do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference from last place. Call at 490 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress with good City references; understands the care of silver, charge of a dining-room, and all the courses. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

**WASHING, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do washing and ironing; would go out by the day or take it home; reference if required. Call at No. 342 East 63d st., top floor.

**WASHING.**—A COLORED LAUNDRESS WISHES the washing of some families, ladies, or gents'; white suits, children's suits; puffing, fluting in all its branches. Mrs. A. E WRIGHT, No. 260 6th av.

**WASHING.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, rough washing; is willing to do it for fifty cents a dozen; good reference. Apply at No. 202 West 40th st., rear.

## MALES.

**AN EDUCATED YOUNG MARRIED MAN,** from the country, would like the opportunity of taking care of and residing in the residence of any party during their absence abroad or elsewhere; references given. Address J. Oscroft, No. 316 3d av.

**COACHMAN—COOK.**—BY A MAN AND WIFE; newly married, thirty years old; understands the care of horses for the last fifteen years; wife a first-class cook; both willing to do general work in City or country; first-class reference. Address B. Mahoney, No. 325 East 47th st., for two days.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A SINGLE young man; has four years' best City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. L., No. 66 Irving place.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Call or address T. S., at Brewster's carriage factory, No. 145 East 25th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A MIDDLE-aged Englishman as coachman and groom; five years' references; City or country. Call or address G. W. S., stable No. 152 West 24th st.

**COACHMAN.** — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; sober and honest; eight years' City reference. Address J. C., Brevoort House, corner 8th st. and 5th av.

**COACHMAN OR GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG man; best of City reference; no objection to go to any part of the States. Address R. F. J., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address S. M. Locke, office, No. 46 Cliff st., or No. 21 West 52d st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; good references from last employer. Address R. H., or call at No. 147 East 35th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF sober, industrious habits; thoroughly understands his business in the proper care and treatment of all things connected with a coachman's duties; is a reliable driver; willing and obliging; has first-class City references for the past six years. Address C., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.**—BY A MAN and wife, together; man is first-class coachman and groom, willing to make himself generally useful; wife is an excellent cook and laundress; both are highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address D. K., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer; leaves on account of disposing of his horses. Call or address No. 119 East 22d st., private stable.

**COACHMAN OR GARDENER.**—BY A SWEDISH single man; three years' reference from last place; speaks English; sober, honest, strong, willing; can do all kinds gardening and farming. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER**—OF LONG experience; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; no objection to country; five years' best City references. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A SINGLE man of experience and capability; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; six years' very good City reference. Call on M. T., No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN; PROTESTant; single; is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, and willing to do anything that is required on a gentleman's place. Address E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business, in City or country; has best reference from last employer. Address R. W., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN OR GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as coachman or groom; single; aged twenty-two; understands his business thoroughly; twelve months' good City reference from last employer. Address A. B., private stable, No. 129 West 28th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; stylish and understands his business in all its branches; present employer can be seen. Address O. M., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## MALES.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address for two days James, at Ferguson's stables, No. 114 West 46th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; three and a half years' reference. Address for two days H. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; City or country, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen or note addressed to Holmes, No. 50 East 26th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best City references. Address J. B., No. 644 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; careful driver; good groom; best City and country reference; no objections to the country; leaving in consequence of his employer going to Europe. Call on or address J. C., No. 6 West 44th st.

**DRIVER.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED boy, about fourteen years of age, as driver for a doctor, waiter, or useful boy around a gentleman's place in the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

**FLORIST AND GRAPE-GROWER.**—FIRST-class, with best reference at hand. Address Florist, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant single man on gentleman's or lady's place as vegetable and flower gardener; would take care of horse and cow; best references. Call or address A. B., No. 12 Cortlandt st.

**GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, FARMER, AND** Coachman.—By a Swede, speaking English; can take entire charge of horses and carriages, work in garden, and make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**GARDENER, &c.**—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO understands gardening, the care of horses and cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to last employer, No. 126 Washington st.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man in any employment; good character; wages no object. Address C. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER—MAID.**—BY A MAN AND WIFE, JUST landed; the man as waiter, and the wife as useful maid to a lady, or would assist in house-work if required; have no objection to the country; highest reference, and are Protestants; can be heard of for a week. Address A. B., No. 330 Monroe st., near Grand Street Ferry.

**WAITER OR FOOTMAN.**—BY A HIGHLY respectable young man as waiter, footman, or otherwise, in a first-class family; town or country; first-class City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business and can be highly recommended. Address W. H. W., No. 636 6th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER; HE has excellent references, and can be seen at his present employer's, No. 137 Madison av.

**WAITER.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call or address C. J., No. 911 6th av., in shoe store.

# HELP WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED.**—MEN OR WOMEN, TO sell low-priced article that everybody needs; large profits made by agents. Call on or address TRESTED & KENDALL, No. 137 Elm st., New-York.

**WANTED**—AT NO. 543 6TH AV., NEAR 33D ST., a young colored man, with private family references, as waiter in a private family; youth nineteen will do.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; City reference. Call, after 3 P. M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, WILLING to make himself useful and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 63 Bleecker st., first floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, PROTestant, for a private family in the City; good wages paid to competent person. Apply at 645 6th av.

**WANTED**—TWO GIRLS TO DO THE WORK OF AN American family; one must understand cooking. Apply at No. 330 West 46th st.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work in a small family. Call at 336 West 46th st.

**WANTED**—A GOOD WAITRESS AND DINING-room girl; must be very neat and quick at waiting; City reference required. Apply at No. 18 East 28th st., after 9 o'clock.

**WANTED.**—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Call at No. 1,319 4th av., fourth house below 86th st., west side.

**WANTED**—DRESS-MAKERS; ONLY EXPERIENCED hands need apply. Call at No. 218 East 16th st.

**WANTED**—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as experienced cook, the other as chamber-maid and laundress; both must have good City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

# AUCTION SALES.

## ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES.

About 500 Wilcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Singer, Grover & Baker, Howe, Secor, Weed, and others, all of which have been taken in exchange for the

LIGHT RUNNING AND NOISELESS REMINGTON.

Many are nearly new, and the best lot ever offered. They will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11 and 12 at 10:30 o'clock each day, at Matthews' Auction Rooms, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st.

Now ready for examination.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

# COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between Dr. J. P. BLIVEN and Dr. W. A. JAMES, at No. 445 Grand st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—May 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

**THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN** in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

# EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER
GENERAL SEDGWICK

## FOR SEA CLIFF.

The trips of this popular steamer, advertised to commence running to Sea Cliff on Monday, May 3, will be postponed to MONDAY, May 10.

# LOST AND FOUND.

**BANK BOOK LOST.**—BANK BOOK NO. 405,863 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 6th day of June, 1875, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

# ELECTIONS.

**NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.**—NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

# MARBLE MANTELS.

**STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND** Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

# FURNITURE.

**SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.**—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

# STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

**GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE** for furniture, baggage, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st. Inspection invited.

MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

**STORAGE OF FURNITURE.** — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

# PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

## TO QUARRYMEN AND LUMBER-DEALERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, from quarrymen and lumber-dealers only, until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the following materials, to be used in the construction of the Bullock's Point Light-house, Providence River, R. I.

The lumber is to be delivered upon the wharf, at the Light-house Depot, Staten Island, N. Y., and the bid must so state it. The stone is to be delivered upon the site of the work, at Bullock's Point, and the bid will so state it.

LUMBER, &c.

1,718 feet (B. M.) yellow pine framing timber.
6,550 feet (B. M.) white pine framing timber.
3,860 feet (B. M.) white pine sheathing boards.
1,850 feet (B. M.) yellow pine flooring boards.
2,000 feet (B. M.) clear white pine for siding, &c.

STONE, &c.

150 tons of granite rip-rap stone, irregular in shape, weighing one to three tons each.
2,162 cubic feet of cut granite for pier, as per drawings to be furnished.
1,488 cubic feet rough stone for backing of pier.
9,130 common North River bricks.

Each bid will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that if the bid is accepted the bidder will enter into and carry out a contract for the work. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

# PROPOSALS.

## MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE SWAMP LANDS, LANSING, Mich., April 30, 1875. }

Notice of the letting of the contract for the construction of the Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad, under the provisions of the following act:

### AN ACT

*To amend sections one, two, and three, of an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State Swamp Lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," approved March 21, 1873, and an act amendatory thereof, approved March 24, 1874.*

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That sections one, two, and three, of an act entitled, "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State swamp lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," being act No. 36 of the session laws of 1873, approved March 21, 1873, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 24, 1874, be amended as follows, viz.:

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That to secure the early construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior, and for the purposes of drainage and reclamation, the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands are hereby authorized and empowered, if by them deemed expedient, and to the best interest of the State and to the section of country to be penetrated by said railroad, to appropriate not to exceed sixteen sections of State swamp lands per mile to any railroad company that shall construct and complete such railroad in running order on or before Dec. 31, 1877. *Provided, however,* That if from the financial condition of the country, and the present discredit of all railway investments, difficulties shall occur in raising the money for the construction of said railroad, which may delay its inception and progress, the rights of the company to the grant and privileges hereby authorized, shall not be forfeited by reason of the non-completion of the road at the time specified: *Provided,* The progress of the work be such at said time as to render the completion thereof assured to the satisfaction of the said Board of Control within a reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding one additional year, and the same shall be actually completed within that time. Said Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, in their discretion, may award and convey to the company constructing said railroad the number of acres earned upon the completion of any twenty-mile sections of said railroad: *Provided further,* That said sections are completed ready for the rolling stock, and the said Board of Control shall deem the same necessary to facilitate the completion of said railroad.

SEC. 2. To promote and further the construction of said railroad, and for the better protection of the interests of the State, the Board of Control as aforesaid shall have full power and authority over said lands, the reservation necessary, and the privileges requisite in the application of such lands to such a purpose: *Provided,* That such lands shall be selected from the vacant and unreserved State swamp lands in the Counties of Mackinaw, Chippewa, Schoolcraft, and Marquette: *And provided further,* That the said Board of Control shall make no contract exempting said lands from taxation for any period longer than the time during which they shall remain unsold by the railroad company which shall become entitled to the privileges of this grant: *Provided,* No such exemption shall in any event be for a longer term than sixteen years from the time such lands are patented: *And provided further,* That in no event shall any claim exist against the State for any deficiency in the number of acres that may be donated under the provisions of this act, it being the intention to provide for the donation of all the unappropriated State swamp lands in the counties hereinbefore named, not exceeding the sixteen sections to the mile.

SEC. 3. The said Board of Control shall have power to modify or amend any contract already made for the construction of said railroad or negotiate any new contract with any new or other company, and to secure the construction of the said railroad, may use the increased power and authority given them by this act, and any contract made within the authority conferred upon them by this act shall be valid and binding upon all the authorities of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1875, and in pursuance of the above-recited act, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved,* That the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands deem it expedient and to the best interests of the State, and to the section of country to be penetrated by a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, to advertise for propositions to build a railroad connecting such points under the provisions of an act approved April 15, 1875, being "An act to amend sections one, two, and three of 'An act entitled an act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior.'" Now, therefore, by virtue of the power conferred by said act, and in pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the contract for the construction of said railroad under the provisions of the above-recited act, will be received at the office of said Board of Control, in the City of Lansing, Michigan, until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1875; such proposals will be marked "Proposals for Contract for Constructing Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad," and addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, and accompanied with a bond in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, conditioned that if such proposal be accepted by the Board of Control, such company will enter into contract to construct said railroad, and execute the bond required in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified; and if upon such day propositions from one or more responsible railroad companies shall be received, the said Board of Control will, if it shall deem it for the best interests of the State, let the contract to that responsible railroad company, organized under the laws of this State, that shall enter into a bond as hereinafter designated and required; which contract, if so let, shall be let to the company that shall construct and complete a first-class railroad, (commencing at a point about one mile east or west of Pt. Le Barbe, on the Straits of Mackinaw, from thence northerly through Township Forty-four, north, of Range Five, west; thence westerly by the most eligible route to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior, for the least number of acres of land, and the least number of years exemption of the lands from taxation,) of a gauge four feet eight and one-half inches in width, with proper ditches and culverts, and with the further agreements, viz.:

*First*—That the lands shall be selected and located by the company to whom the contract shall be awarded, and a list of the selection shall be filed with the Commissioner of the State Land Office, on or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1876.

*Second*—That such company locate the line of its railroad, and make complete maps of said line, and file copies thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of Michigan, on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876.

*Third*—That such company shall make the selections of lands within the limits and counties prescribed in the act hereinbefore referred to, and shall have no claim or recourse upon or against the State of Michigan, for any deficiency there may be in the quantity of lands in said counties.

*Fourth*—Before such railroad company shall be entitled to any of said lands, the road shall be completed in every respect and accepted by the Governor of the State of Michigan, and approved by the Board of Control, except that the Board may, in its discretion, authorize the conveyance of portions of the lands as the several twenty-mile sections thereof are accepted and approved as aforesaid.

*Fifth*—That such road shall be completed within the time prescribed in the above recited act.

*Sixth*—And should such company fail to make their survey and maps, or fail to make the selections of lands, and file the lists thereof at the time and place, and in the manner as hereinbefore required, or fail to construct its entire line of road within the time and manner specified, then, and in such case the said Board of Control shall, and do hereby reserve the right and power to declare said lands that may be selected by said railroad company forfeited to the State.

*Seventh*—That said railroad company shall make, execute, and deliver a bond in the sum of $100,000 to the State of Michigan, satisfactory to said Board of Control, conditioned for the completion of said railroad, within the time specified in said act, and such contract and bond shall be executed by said railroad company within thirty days after notice of such award.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or change the conditions of the contract before the execution of the same.

JOHN J. BAGLEY, Chairman.
E. G. D. HOLDEN, Secretary. my8-law3w8

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED, } Committee on Supplies.
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

**PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.**

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**SUPPLIES FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1875, for Oil, Soap, Horse Blankets, and other supplies. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 7.

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$30,000 Dis. of Col. 3.65s.......74½
600 Western Union...79⅜
900 do.......s3. 79⅜
2800 do.......... 79⅜
200 do........c. 79⅜
900 do.......s3. 79½
100 do.......b3. 79⅝
300 do.......... 79½
700 do.......... 79⅝
700 do.......... 79½
300 Pacific Mail......44
100 do.......s3. 43⅞
200 do.......... 43⅞
400 do.......b3. 43¾
100 do........c. 43⅞
400 do.......... 44
700 do.......b3. 44⅛
200 do.......... 44⅛
300 Rock Island.....c.104½
200 do..........105⅛
400 do..........104¾
800 Erie Railway......30
1100 do.......... 30⅛
100 do.......s3. 30⅛
100 do......s10. 30⅛
10 N. Y. C. & Hud....105
20 do..........105¼
100 do..........105⅛
800 do..........105½
100 do..........105⅝
50 do..........105⅜
10 do..........105⅛
200 Lake Shore....... 70⅝
400 do.......... 70⅝
300 do.......s3. 70⅝
200 do.......... 70¾
200 do.......... 70⅞
100 do.......s3. 70¾
100 Panama..........157½
100 do..........157
100 St. Paul......... 37

100 Ohio & Miss....... 27
200 do.......s3. 26⅞
500 Union Pacific.... 76¼
500 do.......... 76⅜
100 do........c. 76⅜
200 do.......... 76½
300 do.......... 76⅜
1100 do.......... 76¼
700 do.......... 76⅛
300 do.......s3. 76⅛
600 do.......b3. 76¼
900 do.......... 76⅛
600 do.......... 76¼
100 do.......... 76⅜
1700 do.......... 76½
100 do......s30. 76⅜
1100 do.......... 76½
100 do........c. 76½
600 North-west...s3. 41⅜
100 do.......... 41½
100 do........c. 41½
100 do.......... 41¾
1100 do.......... 41⅝
400 do.......... 41⅝
3000 do.......b3. 41⅜
100 Tol. & Wabash.... 12⅞
800 do.......... 13
100 do.......... 13¼
200 do.......... 13
100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 6
100 Kansas Pacific.... 23
100 St. L. & Kan. C.... 9⅛
100 do.......... 9
100 do.......... 9⅛
100 do.......... 9¼
200 do.......... 9⅛
100 do.......s3. 9
200 S.L. K.C. & N. Pf. 42½
100 do......b30. 42
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 16⅜
100 do........c. 16⅜

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.........122
25,000 do........b. c. 122
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.........116¾
2,500 do........b. c. 116¾
3,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '64......b. c. 117⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.........119¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....123¾
10,000 do.......12.123⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.........122
1,000 do.....b. c. c. 121⅞
10,000 do.......12. 122
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......s3. 123½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12. 123½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c. 116⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........117½

### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s L.B.C.101½
10,000 N.Y.S.7s. B. R.109
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 50
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup.....b.c. 50⅜
500 C.&O.1st,C.on 43
5,000 N.J.C.1st Con.106¼
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st..........b. c. 27
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.113½
10,000 C. & N.W.Con. Cou. G. B..... 86¾
8,000 do......... 86⅞
18,000 do......... 87
3,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.107½
2,000 D., M. & T. 1st.101⅝
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103
1,000 Nor. Mo. 1st... 90½
1,000 do.......b.c. 90¾
1,000 Erie 2d......103
20,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.103¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br'ch. 94¼
10,000 do......... 94½
1,000 do......... 94⅜
5,000 C. P. 1st. San Joaquin B. b.c. 92½
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101
65,000 do......... 100⅞
2,000 do......... 100¾
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 97¾
7,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 93
2,000 W. P. B...b. c. 97
2,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st. 49
1,000 do......... 49¼
2,000 do......... 49⅛
2,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st. 92
1,000 A. & T.H.2d,Pf.76¼
2,000 M. So. 2d..b.c.101⅛
2,000 T., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div... 64
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, Western Div.. 55½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 82½
3,000 Great W. 2d... 57
1,000 L. S. Con. Cou. 1st.......b.c.104
3,000 L. S. C., '98. 89
100 P. M.S.S.Co..b.c.c. 44⅛
900 do......... 44
1000 do.......s3. 44
200 do.......b4. 43⅞
1400 do......... 43⅞
100 do......... 43⅞
600 Erie R'y...b.c.b3. 30⅛
100 do......s10. 30⅛
100 do........c. 30¼
300 do......... 30⅛
200 do......... 30⅛
1100 W. U. Tel...b.c.s3. 79½
1800 do......... 79⅝
200 do.......s3. 79¾
2100 do......... 79¾
1400 do........s3 79⅝
2200 do.......b3. 79⅞
200 do......... 79⅝
700 do......... 79⅝
100 do........c. 79⅝
1100 do.......b3. 79¾
200 do......... 79¾
50 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.105¾
200 do......... 105⅞
100 do......... 106
200 do......... 106⅛
100 do......... 106⅜
100 do......... 106½
300 do......... 106⅜
200 do.......b3.106¼
600 do......... 106¼
22 do......... 106

100 Harlem Railroad.135
100 Mich. Cen...b.c. 70⅞
121 do......... 70¼
200 Panama.....b.c.158
1600 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 70⅞
60 do......... 70⅝
100 do......... 70⅞
500 do......... 71
700 do.......b3. 71⅛
1600 do.......b3. 71¼
900 do......... 71⅛
1400 do......... 71
100 do.......s3. 71
100 do.......b3. 71
1000 Union Pac...b.c. 76⅝
700 do......... 76⅝
300 do......... 76⅝
300 do......... 76⅞
200 do......... 76⅞
200 do......... 76¾
1200 do......... 76⅝
300 do......... 76½
100 do......... 76⅜
200 do......... 76¼
200 do......... 76⅜
300 do.......b3. 76½
100 do.......s3. 76⅜
600 do......... 76¼
300 C. & N. W..b.c.b3. 41⅜
100 do......... 41⅝
100 do.......s3. 41¾
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 54½
200 N. J. Central.....109
100 do......... 108½
255 do.......b.c.108¾
100 do......... 109
110 do......... 109
100 N. J. Railroad...130
100 do.......b.c.130½
200 C. & R. I.....b.c.104⅞
600 do.......b3.105
1000 do......... 105⅛
200 do......... 105
100 Morris & Essex..102⅛
18 do.......b.c.101⅞
200 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 36⅞
100 do......... 36¾
200 do......... 36⅝
100 do......s30. 36½
100 do......... 36½
500 do......... 36⅝
100 do......... 36½
100 do......... 36⅜
100 do.......s3. 36½
200 do.......s3. 36⅜
900 do......... 36½
100 C., C., C. & I...b.c. 60⅛
100 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 13
400 do......... 13⅛
300 do......... 13¼
100 do........c. 13¼
100 Del., Lack. & W...119¼
200 do......... 119⅜
35 do.......b.c.119⅜
100 do.......s3.119¼
5 do......... 120¼
100 Alb. & Sus....b.c.104
10 do......... 103½
200 N. J. South...b.c. 5½
200 St. L., K. C. & N.......b.c.b3. 9
100 do.......b60. 9
200 A. & P. Pf......b.c. 16¼
200 Kansas Pac....b.c. 23
200 P. R. of Mo..b.c. 53
300 H. & St. Jos....b.c. 25
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 26⅞
200 do........c. 26¾
50 U. S. Ex.......b.c. 52¾
10 do......... 54
100 A. & P. Tel....b.c. 25½

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 10-40 C.117½
10,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 90¾
1,000 Union Pac.1st.100¾
1300 Western Union. 79⅝
100 do.......b3. 79¾
200 do......... 79¾
500 do.......s3. 79¾
100 Erie Railway..b3. 30¼
100 North-west...b3. 41⅝
200 do.......s3. 41¾
200 do......... 41¾
100 Lake Shore....b3. 71
100 do......... 71
200 do......... 70⅞
100 do......s60. 70¾
200 do.......s3. 70⅞
100 do......b3. 71
200 do......... 71

100 N. Jersey Cen....108¾
50 do......... 108⅞
120 do......... 109
100 Union Pacific....c. 76¼
300 do......... 76½
300 do......... 76⅝
50 do......... 76½
600 do......... 76⅝
100 do......... 76⅝
800 do......... 76½
1100 do......... 76⅝
100 N. W. Pf.......b3. 54⅝
900 St. Paul........ 36½
300 Tol. & Wab....... 13⅛
100 Ohio & Miss......c. 26¾
100 do........b3. 26⅞
200 Mich. Cen........ 71
100 do......... 71¼

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......b.c.122⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.........123⅝
$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.........b3.123⅝
10,000 U. S. 10-40, R.116¼

### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 76¾
5,000 N. J.C.1st,Con.106
5,000 N.J.C.1st,new.113⅛
1,000 Del. & Hud.R., '84........b.c.109
2,000 Erie 1st........107
5,000 C. & N. W. Cen. 93½
10,000 Chi. & N. W. Coup. G. bs. 87
1,000 do......... 86¾
11,000 Great W. 1st, '88........b3. 79
2,000 O. & M. C. S.F.100
1,000 L.S.C. 1st,C.bc.103¼
4,000 Un.Pac.S.F.bc. 92¾
5 Ninth Nat. Bk.... 98
900 W. U. Tel......b.c. 79¾
200 do......... 79¾
1300 do.......b3. 79⅞
800 do......... 79⅞
300 do.......s3. 79¾
800 do......... 79¾
200 A. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 25⅝
100 Wells-Fargo,bc b3 91¼
50 U. S. Ex....b.c. 52
100 do......... 53
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3 43⅞
300 do......... 44
1200 do......... 44⅛
100 Harlem......b.c.135
100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 71
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R........b.c.b3.106¼
400 do......... 106⅜
100 do.......s4.106⅜
100 do......... 106½
100 Erie Railw'y.b.c. 30¼
2100 do......... 30⅜
1700 do.......b3. 30½
9300 do......... 30½

100 Panama......b.c.157
400 Un. Pacific..b.c. 76½
300 do.......b3. 76⅝
100 do......... 76⅝
900 do......... 76½
100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 71
600 do......... 71⅛
700 do.......s3. 71⅛
100 do.......b3. 71⅛
9 do......... 70⅞
100 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 41¾
400 do......... 41⅞
100 do........c. 41⅞
900 do.......b3. 42
100 do......... 42
200 do......... 41⅞
200 N. J. Central.b.c.109
200 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 13¼
100 C. & R. I...b.c.b3.105⅛
100 do......... 105⅛
60 do......... 105¼
100 do......... 105
100 do......... 105⅛
200 C., M. & St. P. b.c..b3. 36⅝
200 do......... 36½
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 55¾
30 Chic. & Alt....b.c.106
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 26⅞
300 do.......b3. 27
100 do......... 27
100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 25
50 Morris & Essex...102
100 N. J. Southern... 5½
100 Mo., K. & Tex.b.c. 9
100 St.L.,K.C.& N.b.c. 9⅛
100 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. 41¾
100 do.......b3. 42
200 Pacific of Mo.b.c. 53
200 A. & Pac. Pf....b.c. 16⅜
10 Adams Express..103¼

### SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s.........74¼
4,000 North-western Con. C.G. bs. 87
12,000 O. & M. C. S. F.100
300 U. S. Express.... 52
1200 West. Union..... 79½
400 do......... 79½
100 do.......s5. 79½
100 do.......b3. 79⅝
700 do......... 79⅝
100 Panama.......153
300 do......... 155
900 Pacific Mail...... 44
100 do......... 43⅞
200 do......... 44
200 do.......s3. 44
100 N. Y. Cen. & H..106⅜
100 Mich. Central... 71
1600 Erie Railway.... 30⅛
1300 do......... 30⅛
5900 do......... 30¼
400 do......... 30⅜
400 do.......s3. 30¼
300 do......... 30¼

40 New-Jersey Cen.109½
200 Lake Shore...s3. 71
200 do......... 70⅞
600 do.......s3. 70⅞
200 do......... 71
300 Del., L. & W....s3.119¾
400 do......... 119⅞
200 do......... 119½
100 do......... 119½
900 North-west....... 41¾
200 Rock Island....s3.105
200 do......... 104⅞
100 St. Paul Pref..... 56¾
1000 do......... 56½
300 St. Paul......... 36½
200 Tol. & Wabash.... 13¼
400 Union Pacific...s3. 76⅜
200 do......... 76⅝
500 Ohio & Miss...... 26⅞
300 Kansas Pacific... 23
100 do......... 22½
200 do......... 23
100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 16⅜
10 N. Y. N. H. & H...143

FRIDAY, May 7—P. M.

There was a further improvement in values on the Stock Exchange to-day, and a liberal buying movement characterized the dealings. Some of the investment shares were taken with more avidity than for several days past, and many of the leading speculative favorites also shared in the improvement. The undertone of the market at the close was quite firm, although there was a slight reaction from the highest figures. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 119⅛ to 119⅞; New-York Central, from 105⅛ to 106½, and Rock Island, from 104½ to 105⅛, with a fractional decline at the close. Michigan Central rose to 71¼, an improvement of ¼ ⅌ cent. Union Pacific advanced from 76⅛ to 76⅞, reacted to 76⅛, and still later recovered to 76⅝. Western Union advanced from 79¼ to 79⅞ and closed at 79½. Erie ranged from 30⅛ to 30½, and was rather more active during the afternoon. Lake Shore rose from 70⅝ to 71¼, North-western Common from 41⅜ to 42, and Wabash from 12⅞ to 13¼. Pacific Mail sold at 43¾ to 44⅛, closing at 43⅞. Panama declined from 158 to 155, while Harlem rose to 135. The St. Paul shares were weak early in the day, the Common declining from 37 to 36⅜, and the Preferred touching 55¾; but in the last sales the former advanced ⅛ ⅌ cent. and the latter ¾@1 ⅌ cent. The changes in the remainder of the list were not important. The transactions for the day amounted to 125,000 shares, of which 25,000 were in Western Union, 22,000 in Erie, 20,000 in Union Pacific, 12,000 in Lake Shore, 10,000 in North-western Common, and 9,000 in Pacific Mail.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List have added to the free list 120,000 shares common stock of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway stock, the regular call $25,000,000 Morris and Essex first consolidated guaranteed mortgage bonds and $3,000,000 Ohio and Mississippi first mortgage bonds, Springfield Division.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange this afternoon decided to make the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds a good delivery up to No. 15,700. This makes the amount to be dealt in $7,750,000, against $6,375,000 previously.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for 1874 has just been issued. The following is a recapitulation of the earnings and expenses:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Earnings | $9,046 123 57 | $8,953,017 11 |
| Total Expenses | 6,594,560 33 | 5,871,116 38 |
| Net Earnings | $2,451,563 24 | $3,081,900 73 |

The gross earnings for the year show a decrease of $93,106 46, but there has been a saving in expenses of $723,443 95, whereby the net earnings have been increased $630,337 49. This improvement in the net result of operating the road is very favorable, especially when the Potter law, ravages of grasshoppers, low prices for grain and general dullness of business are taken into consideration. The net earnings are sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, and 7 ⅌ cent. on the preferred stock, with a balance equal to 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on the common stock. The great saving in running the road has been in the renewal of track, the charges for which in 1874 were only $620,019 47, against $1,408,459 93 in 1873. The managers have pursued the policy of replacing iron with steel rails, and as soon as the road is entirely laid with steel rails freight can be carried at even lower rates than at present, and still leave a profit. The average price per ton per mile received for freight during the year was 2 38-100 cents, which is much higher than that obtained by the New-York Central, Erie, Lake Shore, and other trunk lines.

The cost of 1,399 miles of road, including equipment, bridges, and elevators, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgage bonds | $27,100,500 |
| Preferred stock | 12,274,483 |
| Common stock | 15,399,261 |
| Total | $54,774,244 |
| Less cost of Western Union stock | 1,500,750 |
| Cost of 1,399 miles ($38,080 per mile) | $53,273,494 |

In regard to the decrease in expenses, we take the following from the report:

> The large decrease in operating expenses, as shown in the preceding statement, arises principally from the reduced expenditure for renewal of track, the company having laid, in 1874, 13,513 tons of steel and iron rails, against 16,829 tons during 1873. The cost of renewal of track, during the year 1874, was further reduced by the proceeds of sale of old iron rails.

The increase in the bond account arises from the issue of consolidated bonds to the holders of preferred stock, in payment of the dividend for 1873, as referred to in the report for that year. There has been no increase in the preferred or common stock.

The operations of the Western Union Railroad, leased in perpetuity to the company, are given separately in the report, as follows:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $1,137,634 23 | $1,123,107 81 |
| Total expenses | 878,241 37 | 768,164 21 |
| Net earnings | $259,392 86 | $354,943 60 |

The report dwells at length upon the Potter law and the litigation arising therefrom, but the President's address has the following view of that matter:

> Our counsel are sanguine in the opinion that the Supreme Court of the United States must hold this law invalid, and the present indications of public sentiment are not favorable to this kind of legislation. Your board feel quite confident that relief from this injustice will soon come, either from the courts or the Legislature, or, as they trust, from both.

In connection with the affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, a report was current to-day that the parties contesting the election, headed by Messrs. Mitchell, Gurnee, and others, were in favor of absorbing into the St. Paul Company the Milwaukee and Northern road; but this report was authoritatively denied late in the day by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, who states that the matter has never been contemplated. We understand that the Milwaukee and Northern road is leased to the Wisconsin Central Company for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of purchasing, in which case it could not very well be absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The money market was extremely easy to-day at 3½ to 2½ ⅌ cent. for call loans. The banks report a continued influx of currency, which is steadily increasing the loaning power of these institutions. At present the demand from mercantile and Stock Exchange borrowers is not large, and the banks are, therefore, buying freely of commercial paper, which sells readily at 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. for best names, with slightly higher rates for prime.

The foreign advices reported a decline in consols, and a slight advance in discounts, in the open market at London, the rate for three-months' bills being 3 5-16 ⅌ cent. The market for securities closed as follows: Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞; do. account, 94; old 1865s, 105⅞@106; 1867s, 109½@109⅝; 10-40s, 104¼, and new 5s, 102¾@102⅞. The bullion in the Bank of France increased 11,700,000 francs during the week. Foreign Exchange was steady to firm, the principal business having been at $4 87¼ for bankers' long, and at $4 90@$4 90¼ for demand sterling. The supply of commercial bills continues limited, and this explains the large shipments of specie abroad. The gold coin engagements for to-morrow are estimated at $1,000,000. This was used to mark up the price of gold ⅛ ⅌ cent., but at the close the advance was lost. The sales were at 115½@115⅜@115⅝@115½. Cash gold was in better demand, and holders paid from 1 to 4 ⅌ cent. for carrying. At the opening, loans were made free of interest.

Government bonds were firm and some descriptions were a fraction higher. 1867s coupon rose to 123⅝ and Currency 6s sold at 123½@123⅝. There was less activity in District of Columbia 3-65s, only $35,000 changing hands at 74½@74¼. Railway mortgages were firm and in good demand, and Southern State securities higher for Missouri's and Tennessee's.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day amount to $1,605,170, against $1,417,735 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $1,286,754 in 1873; and the amount marketed is $1,687,000, against $1,464,556 in 1874, and $1,666,245 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1875. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $570,844 35 |
| Gold payments | 2,075,346 71 |
| Gold balance | 56,503,942 70 |
| Currency receipts | 2,074,183 79 |
| Currency payments | 400,416 60 |
| Currency balance | 43,505,483 02 |
| Customs | 426,000 00 |

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 7.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 5s, 1881, coup | 115⅞ | 116 |
| United States 5-20s, coup. 1862 | 116⅛ | 117 |
| United States 5-20s, coup. 1867 | 123⅜ | 123¼ |
| American Gold | 115½ | 115½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 87@$4 87½ | $4 87@4 87½ |
| New-York Central | 105 | 106⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 104½ | 104⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 44 | 43⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 37 | 36½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 56⅛ | 56½ |
| Western Union | 79⅜ | 79½ |
| Union Pacific | 76 | 76⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 70⅝ | 70⅞ |
| Wabash & Toledo | 12⅞ | 13¼ |
| North-western Common | 41¼ | 41⅝ |
| North-western Preferred | 54 | 54⅝ |
| Delaware & Lackawanna | 119½ | 119½ |
| New-Jersey Central | 109⅛ | 109 |
| Panama | 159¾ | 155 |
| Erie | 30 | 30¼ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| C., C. & Indiana Central | 6 | 6 |
| Harlem | 134½ | 135 |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 106½ | 105⅛ | 2,582 |
| Harlem | 135 | 135 | 200 |
| Erie | 30½ | 30⅛ | 22,100 |
| Lake Shore | 71¼ | 70⅝ | 12,000 |
| Wabash | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 2,600 |
| North-western | 42 | 41⅜ | 10,500 |
| North-western Preferred | 54⅝ | 54½ | 300 |
| Rock Island | 105⅛ | 104½ | 3,500 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 37 | 36⅜ | 4,300 |
| Mil. & St. Paul Preferred | 56¾ | 55¾ | 1,200 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 119⅞ | 119⅛ | 1,200 |
| New-Jersey Central | 109 | 108½ | 960 |
| Michigan Central | 71¼ | 70 | 750 |
| Illinois C. C. C. & I | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 76⅞ | 76⅛ | 20,000 |
| C., C. & Indiana Central | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 25 | 25 | 400 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 27 | 26¾ | 2,000 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Pref | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 800 |
| Missouri Pacific | 53 | 53 | 500 |
| Panama | 158 | 155 | 900 |
| Western Union | 79⅞ | 79¼ | 25,400 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Tel | 25⅝ | 25½ | 200 |
| Pacific Mail | 44⅛ | 43¾ | 9,000 |
| St. L. K. C. & Northern | 9¼ | 9 | 1,100 |
| St. L., K. C. & No. Pref | 42½ | 41¾ | 100 |
| Kansas Pacific | 23 | 22½ | 900 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co's Ex | 91¼ | 91¼ | 100 |
| N. J. Southern | 5½ | 5½ | 400 |
| United States Express | 53 | 52 | 450 |
| Total sales | | | 152,042 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 123½ | 124 | 5-20s, 1865, c. | 122 | 122⅛ |
| 6s, 1881, r. | 122 | 122⅛ | 5-20s, 1867, r. | 122 | 122¼ |
| 6s, 1881, c. | 123¾ | 124¼ | 5-20s, 1867, c. | 123⅝ | 123¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862, r. | 116¼ | ... | 5-20s, 1868, r. | 122½ | 123½ |
| 5-20s, 1862, c. | 116¾ | 117¼ | 5-20s, 1868, c. | 123⅜ | 123⅝ |
| 5-20s, 1864, r. | 117⅞ | 118 | 10-40s, r. | 116 | 116¼ |
| 5-20s, 1864, c. | 118 | 118⅜ | 10-40s, c. | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, r. | 119¼ | 119½ | 5s, 1881, r. | 116 | 116⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1865, c. | 119¾ | 120¼ | 5s, 1881, c. | 116 | 116⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1865, n.r. | 121½ | 121¾ | | | |

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $191,000 for interest and $149,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $34,540,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,278,523 |
| Currency balances | 1,499,255 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $72,634,416 |
| Currency balances | 3,489,416 |
| Gold exchanges | 4,929,750 |
| Gold balances | 861,656 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ark. 6s, Funded | 28 | N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. | 20½ |
| Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. | 12 | N. C. 6s, A. & O. | 20½ |
| Ark.7s,Memp's&L.R. | 12 | N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. | 50 |
| A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. | 12 | N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. | 50 |
| A.7s,Miss.O.&R.R. | 12 | N.C.N.C.R.c.off. J&J | 38 |
| Ark.7s,Ark.Cent'l R. | 10 | N.C.N.C.R.c.off.A&O | 38 |
| California 7s | 112 | N. C. Fund. act, '66 | 12½ |
| Connecticut 6s | 108 | N. C. Fund. act, '68 | 11 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '77 | 101 | N. C. n'w bds., J.&J. | 11 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '79 | 101 | N.C. n'w bds., A.&O. | 10¼ |
| Ill. War Loan | 102 | N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1 | 4½ |
| Kentucky 6s | 102 | N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2 | 4½ |
| Louisiana 6s | 37 | N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3 | 4 |
| La. new bonds | 37 | Ohio 6s, 1875 | 101½ |
| La. 6s, New F. D. | 37 | Ohio 6s, 1881 | 105 |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary | 36 | Ohio 6s, 1886 | 108 |
| La. 6s, Leevee Bds | 37 | Rhode Island 6s | 107 |
| La. 8s, Levee Bds,'75 | 37 | South Carolina 6s | 33 |
| Mich. 6s, 1878-79 | 105 | S. C. 6s, A. & O. | 32 |
| Mich. 6s, 1883 | 105 | S.C.6s, Fund.act,'66 | 32 |
| Mich. 7s, 1890 | 107 | S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,J.&J. | 33 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1875 | 101¾ | S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O. | 31 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1876 | 101¼ | S. C. Non-Fund. bds. | 6 |
| Fund B., due in '94-5 | 100 | Tenn. 6s, old | 71 |
| L.B., due '81-91 inc. | 101 | Tenn. 6s, old, ex C. | 50⅛ |
| Han.&St.Jo.,due '75 | 101¾ | Tenn. 6s, new bds. | 71½ |
| Han.&St.Jo.,due '76 | 101¾ | Tenn. 6s, new, ex. C. | 50⅛ |
| Han.&St.Jo.,due '86 | 100 | Tenn. 6s, new series | 50 |
| N. Y. R. Bounty L'n | 108¾ | Texas 10s of 1876 | 97 |
| N. Y. C. Bounty L'n | 108¾ | Va. 6s, old | 33 |
| N.Y.6s,CanalL'n,'75 | 110 | Va. 6s, new bds., '66 | 34 |
| N.Y.6s,CanalL'n,'77 | 110 | Va. 6s, new bds., '67 | 34 |
| N.Y.6s,CanalL'n,'78 | 110 | Va. 6s, consol. bds. | 60½ |
| N.Y.6s,Gold R., '87 | 117 | Va. 6s, ex mat'd C. | 54½ |
| N.Y.6s,Gold C., '87 | 117 | Va. 6s, consol., 2d se. | 40¾ |
| N.Y.6s,Gold L'n, '83 | 117 | Va. 6s, Def. bds. | 9 |
| N.Y.6s,Gold L'n, '91 | 119 | Dis.of Col. 3-65s,1924 | 74¼ |
| N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75 | 114 | | |

And the following for railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Susq. 1st | 110 | Lake Sh. C. C. 2d | 97 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d | 104 | Mar. & Cin. 1st | 106 |
| B., H. & Erie 1st | 27 | Mich. C. C. 7s 1902 | 102 |
| Chic. & Alton 1st | 113½ | M. C. 1st 8s 1882 S.F. | 112 |
| La. & Mo. 1st, guar. | 92 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 100¼ |
| St. L., Jack. & C. 1st | 101½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s '83 | 100 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st | 114 | N. Y. Cen. 6s '87 | 102½ |
| C., B. & Q. Con. 7s | 105¾ | N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E. | 95 |
| C., R. I. & Pacific | 109¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub. | 96 |
| C. R. of N. J. 1st, new | 111 | N. Y. Cen. 7s '76 | 102½ |
| C. R. of N. J. 1st, Con. | 106 | N.Y.C. & H. 1st C. | 116¼ |
| C. R. of N.J.Con.Con. | 110 | N.Y.C. & H. 1st R. | 115 |
| M.&St.P. 1st 8s, P.D. | 109¼ | H. R. 7s. 2d S. F. '85 | 111 |
| M.&St.P.1st 7-3-10 P.D. | 92¾ | Har. 1st 7s Coup. | 109 |
| M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D. | 75½ | North Missouri 1st | 90¾ |
| M. & St. P. 1st Con. | 74 | O. & M. Con. S. F. | 99½ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 106 | Ohio & Miss. Con. | 99 |
| Chi.&N.W. Con. bds. | 93⅜ | Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. | 78¾ |
| Chi. & N.W. Ex. bds. | 90 | O. & M. 1st Sp. Div. | 86 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 98 | Cen. Pac. Gold B's | 103⅛ |
| Chi. & N.W.C.G.bds. | 86¾ | Cen. Pac. San J. B. | 92 |
| Chi.&N.W.R.G.bds. | 86¼ | Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st. | 94¼ |
| Galena & Chi. Ex. | 105½ | Wes. Pac. Bds. | 97 |
| Peninsula 1st Conv. | 96½ | Un Pacific 1st bds. | 100¾ |
| Chicago & Mil. 1st | 96⅜ | Un. Pac. L. G., 7s | 97¾ |
| Winona & St. P. 1st. | 75 | Union Pacific S. F. | 92 |
| Winona & St. P. 2d | 60 | Atlantic & Pac. L. G. | 40 |
| C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s,S.F. | 106 | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st | 95 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d | 110 | Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo. | 103½ |
| Del., Lack. & W. 7s C. | 121 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st | 111⅛ |
| Morris & Es. 2d C.G. | 106 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d | 106¾ |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79 | 102½ | P. Ft. W. & C. 3d | 100½ |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83 | 102½ | C. & P. Con. S. F. | 105 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80 | 98½ | Cleve. & Pitts. 4th | 99 |
| Long Dock bds | 105 | C., Chic. & Ind. 1st | 49 |
| Cedar F. & M. 1st | 83½ | St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. | 92 |
| Mich S. 7 ⅌ cent. 2d | 101⅛ | Alton & T. H. 1st | 107 |
| Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7⅌ c. | 106½ | Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref. | 91 |
| Clev. & Tol. Sink. F. | 107 | Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. | 76½ |
| Clev. & Tol. N. Bs. | 102½ | B. & S. I. 1st, 8s | 97 |
| Cl., P. & Ash. O. B. | 103 | Tol., P. & W., E. D. | 64 |
| Cl., P. & Ash. N. B. | 102½ | Tol. & W. 1st, Ex. | 82 |
| Det., M. & Tol. B's | 101 | T. & W. 1st, St L. D. | 63 |
| Buf. & Erie N. B's | 102 | Tol. & Wabash 2d | 57 |
| Buf. & S. L. 7s | 104 | T. & W. Con. Conv. | 40 |
| Kala. & W. Pig. 1st. | 85 | Han. & Naples 1st | 45 |
| Lake Shore D. B. | 101½ | Gt. West. 1st, 1888 | 79 |
| Lake Sh. C. C. 1st | 104 | Gt. West. 2d, 1893 | 57 |
| Lake Sh. C. R. 1st | 102 | | |

And the following for City Bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Exchange | 116¼ | Manhattan | 150 |
| Chemical | 1,600 | Market | 121 |
| City | 300 | Merchants' | 122 |
| Commerce | 120 | Merchants' Exch'ge | 103 |
| Continental | 97½ | Metropolitan | 132 |
| Corn Exchange | 133 | New-York County | 215 |
| First National | 200 | North American | 101 |
| Fourth National | 98½ | People's | 140 |
| Fulton | 156 | Republic | 99½ |
| German-American | 94 | State of New-York | 112 |
| Grocers' | 100 | Tradesmen's | 145 |
| Imp'rs' & Traders' | 200½ | Union | 136 |
| Irving | 130 | | |

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 7.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 102⅝ | 103 |
| City 6s, new | 106⅜ | 106¾ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 51⅜ | *51½ |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 54⅞ | 55 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 62 | 62¼ |
| Catawissa Railroad Preferred | 41¾ | *42 |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 21¾ | 22 |
| Northern Central Railroad | 32¾ | 33 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 51½ | 51¾ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 102¾ | 102⅞ |

*Ex dividend.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, will pay, on and after June 1, the regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, at the rate of *Seven ⅌ cent.* per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks. The transfer books of the company will close on the 10th inst.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, No. 31 Nassau street, will receive sealed proposals for the unsold balance ($1,500,000) of the 7 3-10 ⅌ cent. loan of the City of Cincinnati, for particulars of which attention is called to the advertisement in another column.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

### ☞ TO THE PUBLIC.

We learn that a party named Thomas Francis Meagher, alias Charles F. Maynard, is offering to furnish for money, to persons with whom he communicates, what he alleges to be copies of their reports on our records, made by him while in our employ. It is obvious that, if he is in possession of such reports, he has stolen them, and if he has been guilty of theft, it is a reasonable inference that he will not hesitate to misrepresent and falsify what he offers for sale, if by so doing he can create a desire to purchase. To prevent respectable parties from being imposed upon, and thus being made the victims of black-mail, we beg to state that we shall be happy to confer with any person with whom this man has communicated, and if our reports are in any way erroneous, afford them every facility for correcting any mistakes and removing any misapprehensions. This will be a much more honorable and straightforward course to pursue by all concerned than to deal with a third party whose motives are evidently corrupt.

We are authorized to state that the use this man is making of the names of certain eminent bankers is entirely unauthorized by them.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1875. No. 335 Broadway.

☞ALL MATTERS CONCERNING THE STOCK Market are explained in a seventy-two page book, entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street." A copy will be given free on application, or mailed free of charge, by JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 7, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 14 | Resin, bbls | 72 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 5 | Pea-nuts, bags | 112 |
| Beans, bbls | 50 | Sugar, bbls | 209 |
| Copper, bbls | 48 | Sugar, hhds | 80 |
| Copper, cakes | 104 | Oat-meal, bbls | 100 |
| Cotton, bales | 700 | Beef, pkgs | 246 |
| Flour, bbls | 15,830 | Pork, pkgs | 92 |
| Meal, bbls | 329 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 1,629 |
| Wheat, bushels | 33,100 | Lard, tcs | 520 |
| Corn, bushels | 101,300 | Lard, kegs | 300 |
| Oats, bushels | 32,300 | Butter, pkgs | 3,855 |
| Rye, bushels | 400 | Cheese, pkgs | 6,179 |
| Malt, bushels | 4,100 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 3,186 |
| Peas, bushels | 2,400 | Stearine, pkgs | 71 |
| Eggs, bbls | 2,511 | Tow, bales | 35 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 14 | Tea, pkgs | 13 |
| Hemp, bales | 41 | Tobacco, hhds | 220 |
| Grease, pkgs | 6 | Tobacco, pkgs | 1,124 |
| Hides, No. | 71 | Starch, pkgs | 1,756 |
| Hides, bdls | 570 | Tallow, pkgs | 75 |
| Lead, pigs | 1,100 | Wool, bales | 13 |
| Leather, sides | 11,700 | Whisky, bbls | 910 |

BOOTS AND SHOES—Buyers from all sections have been purchasing very moderately, as a rule, and mainly to meet urgent wants. The offerings of stock have been ample, and prices have been without change of moment. The jobbing trade has been most satisfactory. City manufacturers have been meeting with more call for fine work. Finishing stock has been moderately sought after at former figures. The auction sales of stock present no really new features. Prices are generally low, the competition being rather tame.

BRICKS—There has been a comparatively free movement noted in the leading kinds, with prices quoted generally steady. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7 25@$8; Up-River, $6@$7; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—There has been a moderate movement in Rio at essentially unchanged quotations, with sales reported here of 4,123 bags by the Harry Stewart, (previous to arrival,) and 2,000 bags by the W. A. Farnsworth, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 1,000 bags by the May Queen at 18¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have been in fair demand, but the limited offerings and very full prices claimed by holders have been against free dealings. Sales include 4,900 bags Laguayra, by the L. H. Gregg, at Philadelphia, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔, 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Business in this line has been comparatively tame since our last, with Hogshead Staves quoted about steady at from $100@200: do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogshead, $2 50@$2 75.

CORDAGE—Has been selling to a limited extent only at previous somewhat nominal quotations.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been somewhat brisker, without important changes as to values. There has been more inquiry noted for export at the ruling figures. Spinners have been purchasing reservedly, and only to meet previous wants. The advices from Liverpool were of a quiet and somewhat less firm market. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 2,007 bales, (of which 461 bales were on last evening,) including 1,450 bales to shippers, 277 bales to spinners, and 280 bales to speculators. There has been less call for short notices, which have been quoted weaker in price....The movements for forward delivery have been rather more extensive, opening 3-16c. ⅌ ℔ lower, influenced, in part, by the less satisfactory reports from Liverpool, but closing more firmly, with a recovery of 1-16c.@3-32c. ⅌ ℔. of the early decline, though without much animation apparent in the bidding. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,700 bales, (of which 9,500 bales were on last evening and 26,200 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16c.; June, 16 1-16c.; July, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; August, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; September, 16 9-32c.; October, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; November, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; December, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; January, 15 13-16c.@15⅞c.; February, 15 31-32c.@16 1-32c.; March, 16⅛c.@16¼c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 700 bales including 394 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,772 bales, against 4,241 bales same day last week; and for the week 22,815 bales, against 22,329 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,327,561 bales, against 3,593,067 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 24,894 bales; to the Continent, 11,078 bales. Stock in New-York, 175,765 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 451,725 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| Good Ordinary | 15 | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Low Middling | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Middling | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16½ |
| Good Middling | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 17 | 17 |
| Middling Fair | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Fair | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light demand, since our last, within the range of from $2 25@$2 35, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been fairly active. Prices have been generally strong, and in the instance of desirable lines of shipping Extras, as also of Minnesota Patent Extras, and Winter Wheat Extras, again slightly advanced, on very moderate offerings. The export movement has been checked by the firmer ruling of values on suitable grades of stock. The sales since our last have been 19,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 85; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 60@$6 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 60@$6 10; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 60; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 45@$6 15, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 9,900 bbls. shipping stock, largely City Mill, at full current rates....Southern Flour has been in demand, and quoted very firm, Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 25 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6 30@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been salable and steady; quoted at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in good request within the range of $4@$4 45 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., including 500 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 45 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quoted steady, but has been inactive since our last, at from $1 50@$1 90 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been selling slowly, in a jobbing way, at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Buyers have been operating rather more freely in most kinds of stock. Prices have been without important alteration. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 55; 1,400 bxs. loose Muscatel do., at $3 40@$3 70 ⅌ box; 750 half bxs. Valencia do., at 10¾c.; 500 bbls. Currants at 6⅜c., closing at 6⅜c.@6½c.; 10 cases Citron on private terms; quoted at 25c.; 60 casks Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8c.

GRAIN—A somewhat freer movement has been noted in Spring Wheat, chiefly on export account, at rather easier prices. The offerings have been fair. Millers have been buying with reserve. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of purchasers, checking operations, though a fair inquiry has been reported, mostly for choice White and Amber. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels, at $1 31 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, car-lots; $1 27½ for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 23½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 20¾ for strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 19 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 17@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, and (nominally) within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western....For forward delivery the offerings of Spring Wheat have been increasing, while the demand has been quite moderate and the market quoted weaker. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, at $1 21 ⅌ bushel. Sales of 50,000 bushels, No. 2 Chicago Spring, first half of June, were also rumored at $1 20 ⅌ bushels....New Corn has been quoted lower, on more urgent offerings, leading to a moderately active trade, partly on export account, the market closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels, at 87c.@89½c. for very poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 88½c.@89½c. for fair to strictly prime, afloat; 89½c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; and 90c., in part, for new White do....Old Mixed Western Corn has been more sought after, chiefly on home trade account, and sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels, afloat, at 93c.@94c. ⅌ bushel....Rye and Barley held with confidence at full previous figures, but without further movement of importance....Of Barley-malt, 10,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 32½ ⅌ bushel, deliverable by June 1....Oats have been moderately active, but somewhat irregular as to values, under more liberal offerings, reported as partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, at 73c.@76c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 75c.@76c. for fair to prime, afloat, and 73½c. for prime Chicago, in store; 76c.@78c. for White Western, mainly at 77¼c.@77½c., afloat; 76c.@76½c. for very good to strictly prime Mixed State, (about 12,000 bushels,) afloat, and 77½c. for White State, (car lots.) And for forward delivery, a boat-load of prime Mixed Western, May arrival, reported sold at 75c., with this rate subsequently reported as bid. And 25,000 bushels reported later as sold for May delivery at 75½c. ⅌ bushel....Feed has been more sought after, and quoted strong in price within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been quoted about steady, on, however, a rather slow movement; shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 60c....Rye Straw has been in very slack request within the range of from 55c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Manila has been quoted higher, with a fair inquiry noted; 500 bales sold in Boston at 8⅜c., gold, for choice. Of Jute Butts, sales have been reported of 900 bales, part to arrive, at 2⅜c., currency; and 500 bales, in bond, to arrive, at 2¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have been inactive at former figures. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., $180@$185, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada, do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been comparatively dull at irregular prices; sales, 785 Central American, 400 Buenos Ayres, 100 Honduras, 2,200 Southern, and 1,200 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Trade has been checked by the unfavorable weather. The demand for home use has been limited. There has been no export movement of importance. Prices have not varied essentially. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 99 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 41,420 bales, as against 20,314 bales same time last year. Exports this week none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—A fairly active inquiry has been noted for Laths on a rather firmer basis as to price, with Eastern quoted afloat at $1 60@$1 75 (on sales of 1,500,000) and from yard (in lots) at $1 75@$1 90 ⅌ 1,000....Lime has been of ready sale, with common Rockland quoted steady at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State, $1 10@$1 40 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 80@$4 75 from vessel and store; Roman (nominally,) $4@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 30 ⅌ bbl.... Lumber has been comparatively quiet, as a rule. Spruce has been without important change, on a moderate trade. Pine has been in fair request. Hard woods have been rather slow of sale. Shipping stock has attracted less attention. Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$20, for lots to order, and $16 50@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $20@$26; White Pine Boards, $18@$30 Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$150, with extreme wide stock quoted much higher; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—A moderate inquiry prevails for Hemlock tannages, which are in ample stock, at late rates as a rule, the exceptions of weakness being in the instances of medium and heavy weights, which are offered with most freedom. In Oak tannages the movement has been on a somewhat restricted scale, within the previous range. Union crop is in demand at steady figures. Upper Leather is attracting more attention, particularly desirable light stock, in the rough, quotations remaining about as before. Morocco is quiet at about former prices. Harness Leather sells rather slowly. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more freely dealt in and quoted higher, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23c., and for June and July at 23c. ⅌ ℔. Sales, 800,000 ℔. Contracts for 11,000,000 ℔. for June, July, and August deliveries, were recently closed (about half for export) within the range of 21c.@22c. ⅌ ℔....Copper products have been in request and quite firmly held, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Iron has been moving quite slowly in most instances. Scotch Pig has been offering with less urgency, and has been quoted firmer, on, however, a very moderate demand. Sales have been reported of 200 tons within our range. American Pig has been pressed for sale at drooping prices, without leading to much animation. Some 2,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2 and Forge, chiefly Forge, were recently disposed of on private terms. Wrought Scrap has been in limited request, with prices favoring buyers. Iron Rails have been rather more active, but at comparatively low figures; 2,700 tons have been reported sold, part delivered here, at $50 ⅌ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $31@$32; Glengarnock, $34@$34 50; Coltness, $34@$35; No. 1 American Pig, $27@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$26; Forge, $23@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$52, currency, at the works; Old Rails, $27@$29; Wrought Scrap, $33@$35 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been inactive, with Domestic quoted quite, firm, and foreign about steady. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 70@$6 75, and American at $5 85@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been inactive and nominal at $6 87½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been very quiet since our last, with prices quoted about steady....Regulus Antimony continues in limited demand at 12½c.@12¾c., gold....Shot sells in lots at 9¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been very quiet since our last, with prices ruling weak throughout; 1,500 bxs. Charcoal Plates sold at $9 37½@$9 50, gold, ⅌ box....Straits have been quoted at 19¾c.@20c.; English at 19¼c.@19½c.; Refined at 19½c.@19¾c., and Banca at 24½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 87½@$9 50; I. C. Coke, $7 00@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold....Zinc in less request at 8⅞c.@9¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevails for invoices of foreign, but the bids are generally under the very full claims of holders, and trade progresses slowly. An invoice of 202 hhds. Neuvitas, high test, was reported as having been purchased for Refining on private terms. A cargo of 630 hhds. and 60 tcs. Cardenas, just arrived, was reported as having been imported by refiners. An invoice of 279 hhds. Port Spain, of recent receipt, has not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade has been quite active in foreign, embracing 180 hhds. Porto Rico, within the range of 55c.@68c., the latter for very choice; and 225 hhds. English Islands at 46c.@50c. New-Orleans dull; quotations as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request since our last, within the range of from $2@$2 07½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 20@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale, ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 1,400 bbls. Strained at $2; 250 bbls. No. 1 on private terms; and 300 bbls. Pale at $4 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been quiet, but steady, with Wilmington quoted at $2 50, and Washington at $2 25@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Washington at quotations....City Pitch has been in slack request at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been attracting less attention and quoted weak, with sales reported of 100 bbls. merchantable at 35c., closing at 34½c.@35c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—A quiet market has been noted for Whale and Sperm at previous prices. Linseed has been attracting a little more attention, in a jobbing way, at late figures. Lard-oil has been less active and less buoyant as to price. Menhaden has been held firmly, but not in much demand. Cotton-seed has been held above the views of buyers, checking business. Most other kinds without activity. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, prime, $1 90; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 22½@$1 29, for good to choice, and $1@$1 12½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 80c.; Linseed oil, 69c.@71c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive oil, $1 17½@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Bleached do., 50c.@53c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 55c.@60c.; Yellow do., 65c.@70c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 72½c.@77½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.; Tallow-oil, 80c.@90c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 90c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been very moderately sought after, and quoted weak and irregular in price. Refined for prompt delivery quoted here at 12⅞c.@13c., with sales of 4,500 bbls., delivered by May 25, reported at 13c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quiet at 12⅞c., with sales of 5,000 bbls.; and at Baltimore 12⅞c. for early delivery....Crude, in bulk, dull at 6¼c.@6⅜c., and in shipping order at 9⅜c.@9¾c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, with a very dull market noted for early delivery; New Western Mess quoted at $22; Prime Mess at $19 75@$20; and Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 75 ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported in New Western Mess, but at a further reduction in prices, with sales reported of 750 bbls., June option, at $21 80@$21 85; 2,750 bbls., July, at $22@$22 15, closing at $22@$22 05; 500 bbls., buyer July, at $22@$25; and 500 bbls., August option, at $22 20@$22 25 ⅌ bbl....And for Chicago delivery, 250 bbls., June, at $21 60 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for City....Cut-meats have been held more confidently, on, however, a comparatively slow trade. Sales have been reported of 79 tcs. Pickled Bellies, 10 ℔., at $12 80; 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs, at 13c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been very quiet since our last, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅝c.; Western Short Clear at 12¾c., and Western Long Clear at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been in light demand for early delivery, with City quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam, at 15 9-16c.; 180 tcs. City at 14⅞c.@15c., with Refined, for the West Indies, quoted at 14¾c.@14⅞c., with Continental stock quoted at 15½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., May option, at 15½c., closing at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 1,500 tcs. June quoted at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c., closing at 15 11-16c.; 1,500 tcs. July, 15 13-16c., closing at this rate....Beef has been more sought after within the previous range. Sales, 100 bbls. at quoted rates, and 250 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet ⅌ bbl.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$22 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....Butter has been in fair request, and stock suited to the local trade has been quoted steady in price on comparatively moderate offerings. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for fair ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ⅌ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been comparatively slow of sale, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. The export movement has been less satisfactory. We quote: Old State Factory at 12c.@16½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for very good to fancy; old Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.; and new Cheese at 12c.@16c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 10c.@14c. for State Dairies....Eggs have been rather quiet since our last, within the range of 16½c.@18c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 17c. for prime marks ⅌ dozen.

RICE—There has been rather more inquiry for supplies at steady rates. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔. Sales include 850 bags Rangoon, in bond, for export, at $2 70, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 3,000 bags sold at $2 10, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔. on time. Market otherwise dull.

SUGARS—A brisk movement has been reported in Raw at firm prices. The demand has been almost wholly for regular stock, largely for Centrifugal, the offerings of which have been comparatively moderate. Sales have been made of 3,406 hhds., 140 boxes, and 3,000 bags, including 1,880 hhds. fair to about, strict fair Refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 145 hhds. Refining do., at 8⅛c.@8¼c., nearly all at 8¼c.; 749 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9½c.; 207 hhds. do., at 9c.; 238 hhds. do., at 8⅞c.; 75 hhds. Port Spain, part at 7⅞c.; 140 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅜c.; 3,000 bags Pernambuco, at 8¼c.; 23 hhds Molasses Sugar, at 7¾c., 89 hhds. Melado, at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔ And last evening, 600 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8½c.; and 1,041 bags Penang, at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔ ....We quote fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do., 8½c.; prime do., at 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7⅛c.@8¼c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been firm and in good request, with Crushed quoted up to 11⅞c.; Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Granulated at 11c.@11⅛c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted; equal to 110,000 ℔. sold at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. ⅌ ℔. for fair to strictly prime, and 50 tcs. choice at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine has been in slack request, with City quoted nominally at 16c.@16¼c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15⅜c.@15¾c. ⅌ ℔. Sales, 100 tcs. Western at 15⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Quiet at former prices; sales 1,300 half-chests Green, and 1,200 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—A fair business has been reported in this line, without any important changes as to values. Holders have been generally quite confident in their views. Sales have been made of 250 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@21c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry growths, 8c.@55c.; 33 cases do., '72 and '73 crop, Connecticut, 8½c.@25c.; 63 cases do., '73 crop, State, 7¾c.@10c.; 10 cases, '73 crop, Pennsylvania, 20c.; 58 cases, '73 crop, Ohio, on private terms, and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 25. ....Manufactured Tobacco has been moderately active, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@50c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to $1 19 ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 100 bbls., closing with this price bid and $1 20 generally asked.

WOOL—The market has been fairly active and generally steady as to values. Domestic Fleece and Pulled have met with a fair sale at quoted rates. California product has been more freely dealt in. Texas also in better request at the ruling figures. Foreign, however, has been very dull. Sales have been reported during the week, of equal to 54,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 45c.@55c.; 23,500 ℔. Unwashed, part at 37c.@45c.; 190 pks. and 31,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled, 25c.@56c., the latter rate for Maine Super; 41,000 ℔. Scoured, part at 70c.@72½c.; 90 pks. and 63,000 ℔. Texas, part at 21c.@28½c.; 12 bales and 8,000 ℔. new do., part at 27½c.; 137 bales and 217,000 ℔. California Fall at 15½c.@23c.; 83 bales and 2,000 ℔. California Spring, part at 26c.@27c.; 150 bales new do., on private terms; 82 bales Australian at 50c.@52c.; 2 bales Georgia Fleece, 25 bales Black Pulled, and 40 bags Combing on private terms. Advices from the interior report some operations in Combing Fleece at 50c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Grain and Cotton room, on berth, was in better demand, and quoted steady. The offerings of Grain were mostly for British ports, and of Cotton, for Liverpool. A moderate inquiry was noted for room for Flour and Provisions, at about late figures. The chartering movement was comparatively dull to-day. Very little demand prevailed for tonnage for Petroleum, and rates continued depressed. Tonnage for Grain was in some request at about previous figures. Vessels for Lumber were moderately sought after, but the bids ruled generally very low, checking negotiations. For the West Indies, some call was noted for tonnage, but at unsatisfactory quotations. Vessels were in demand to load with Iron Ore, at Bond, (Algeria,) for New-York or Philadelphia, with 18s. ⅌ ton reported, however, as the best bid....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, as shown, 2,600 bales Cotton on the basis of ¼d. ⅌ ℔., part compressed; 40,000 bushels Grain, (next week's shipment) at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; 25 tons Leather at 45s.; 200 tons Provisions, &c., part at 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,500 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl., and 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; also, a British ship, 934 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms, quoted nominally at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton asked; and a British bark, 542 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 450 pks. Beef and Pork, on private terms; 100 bxs. Bacon, at 30s.; 1,700 bxs. Cheese, mainly at 32s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Syrup, at 26s. 3d. ⅌ ton; 500 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; and 2,500 Staves, on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 80,000 bushels Grain, at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 566 tons, with about 3,600 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ qr.; also, two ships, 1,187 and 1,169 tons, with Guano, reported from Enderberry Island, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Resin, and 2,500 Staves reported, on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 523 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d.; and another, 967 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. do., from do., reported at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tons measurement goods at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Lisbon, an American schooner, 374 tons, with about 20,000 bushels Grain, from Philadelphia, in ship's bags, at 15c. ⅌ bushel....For Gibraltar and orders, (to a Spanish port,) a British brig, 343 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $13....For Jamaica, two American brigs, 381 and 263 tons, and an American schooner, 368 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 30c. ⅌ bbl., and back, with Logwood, at $5 ⅌ ton....For the north side of Cuba, and back, an American schooner, 332 tons, on the basis of $5 for sugar, and port charges.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 7, 1875.

Arrivals of Beeves yesterday and to-day were 149 cars, or 2,474 head. The demand has been very moderate since Wednesday, and the market has ruled dull at former quotations. A few extra and fancy Steers were sold at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; and common to prime lots at 10¾c.@12¼c., to dress 56 to 58 ℔. The market for Veals continues firm at the advance noted Wednesday. Receipts yesterday and to-day were 1,055 head, mainly common to prime State, Jersey, and Bucks County Calves, and sold at the extreme range of 5½c.@9½c.,generally at 7c.@9c. Trade in Sheep and Lambs for the last two days has been dull and limited, but the light arrivals—only 16 cars, or 3,410 head, for both days—operated to stiffen prices a little. Uncommonly poor unshorn Sheep were sold at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; extra do. at 8c.; ordinary to extra clipped Sheep at 5⅜c.@6½c.; and Spring Lambs at 10c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., or $3 25@$8 ⅌ head, including a car-load of Virginia Lambs at 10c. ⅌ ℔., and 1 car do. at $5@$5 50 ⅌ head. The 49 cars, or 8,898 Hogs, received yesterday and to-day were consigned exclusively to slaughterers, and none were on sale alive. City-dressed Hogs were steady at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

*At Sixtieth Street.*—Siegel & Meyers sold on their own account 86 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 35 do., 6 to 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 to 57 ℔.; 97 do., 7½ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and 103 do., 6½ cwt., at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 150 light Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. Ulery & Carey, on their own account, 80 Illinois Steers, 6¾ to 7 cwt., at 11¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔. Charles J. Fagan for W. V. Woods, 76 Illinois Stillers, 6¼ cwt., at 11⅛c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 34 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 6¾ cwt., at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and had a car-load of coarse Michigan Oxen, Heifers, &c., not sold. W. Thompson had for self and B. C. Coon 4 car-loads of Stillers, but not closed out at noon. T. C. Eastman sold on own account 84 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., with 50c. ⅌ head off; 102 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 ℔., and 50c. ⅌ head; 47 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 31 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¼c.; 59 do., 6¼ cwt., at 10¾c., to dress 55 ℔.; 49 do., 7½ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ⅌ head; 17 do., 7 cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 45 do., strong 7½ cwt., at 11½c.@12½c., to dress 57 and 58 ℔.; and 15 coarse Oxen, 8 cwt., at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 ℔.

*At Weehawken.*—B. Westheimer sold on his own account 85 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 50 do., 8½ cwt. at 12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 88 do. 6¾ cwt. at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔., for M. B. Doty, 41 do., 6 cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 ℔.; and 38 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.

*At Forty-eighth Street.*—Hume & Elliott sold 131 unshorn Ohio sheep, 99 ℔. average, at 8c. ⅌ ℔., and 259 Spring Lambs from Virginia, 45 ℔. average, at 10c. ⅌ ℔. Also, 32 State Veals, 130 ℔. average, at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; and 20 do., 143 ℔. average, at 9c. James Kirby sold 46 clipped Ohio sheep, 90 ℔. average, at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; and 9 little Spring Lambs, 40 ℔. average, at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

### RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards to-day: 1,116 Beeves, 4 Cows, 96 Veals, and 32 Sheep.

Fresh receipts yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth street: 653 Sheep and Lambs and 453 Veals.

Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Market yesterday and to-day: 876 Sheep and Lambs, 4,143 Hogs, and 83 Veals.

Fresh receipts at Harsimus Cove yesterday and to-day: 648 Beeves, 1,881 Sheep and Lambs, and 4,755 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Weehawken yesterday and to-day: 710 Beeves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 833 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,146 head, or 538 cars, against 606 cars for the same time last week, and 553 cars for the same time last year. There was no market to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments; 8 cars were sold yesterday afternoon, 4 cars for the Eastern market, and 4 cars to hold over. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 9,000 head for the same time last year; no market to-day; only three cars good Ohio Clipped Sheep on sale, if not disposed of to-day will be shipped East; balance of fresh arrivals was through consignments. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week, and 22,900 head for the same week last year; market slow with light demand, and confined to Yorkers and light Hogs; sales 500 head; four cars remain unsold; balance of fresh arrivals was through consignments; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 50; selects, $7 60; heavy Hogs, $8. Cows—Receipts for the week, 35 cars of all kinds, the majority being common; a few head of choice Milkers; 25 cars disposed of here; the balance through consignments; demand generally slow and trade dull; sales of common at $30@$45; good Cows with calves, $50@$55; Extra, $60. Calves—Receipts for the week, 100 head, the majority being common Bob from two to ten days old, which sold at $1 50@$2 50 ⅌ head; not sufficient good Veals for marketable quotations.

ALBANY, May 7.—Cattle—Market opened steady, with less demand than last week; receipts, 552 cars, being 129 less than last week, but of better average quality; some fine herds, ranging from 1,400 to 1,500 ℔., were held at 7⅜c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.; the highest price realized was 7c., the range being from that down to 6½c. for good medium weights: Texans and Cherokees, $6@$6 40 ⅌ 100 ℔. Receipts of Milch Cows, 100 head; sales were made at $40@$70 for good to extra. Veal in improved demand with less supply, and ½c. higher; prices, 6c.@6½c. for good, and 7c. for extra weights. The market for Sheep and Lambs was dull, with ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔. advance asked; receipts, 54 cars, being 1 more than last week, and were of fair average quality; sales of Lambs at 13c. ⅌ ℔.; wool Sheep, 5¾c.@7¾c.; clipped, 4½c.@5½c. Hogs in good demand: sales at 8c.@8¼c., averaging 170 ℔., and Pigs, 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Cattle quiet, steady; receipts, 2,000 head; Shipping, $5 50@$6 75; Stockers and Butchers', $3 50@$5 50; choice Steers, $5 60@$6 45; shipments, 2,600 head. Live Hogs active; 10c.@15c. lower; receipts, 10,000 head; Light, $7 50; poor to good Heavy, $7 25@$7 87½; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep firm, scarce; receipts, 1,000 head; Shorn, $3@$5; Wooled, $5@$6 50.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 7—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞; for the account, 94. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106; 10-40s, 104¼. Erie Railway shares, 26@26¼; do. preferred, 36½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 26¼@26½.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ⅌ cent, which is 3-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞; for the account, 93⅞@94. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104. Erie Preferred, 36.

PARIS, May 7—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,700,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 55c.

LONDON, May 7.—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ⅌ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Whale-oil, £35 per ton. Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Petroleum, 28f for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, May 7, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export, and 6,000 bales on speculation; forwarded from the ship's side directly to the spinner, 10,000 bales. The stock in port is 951,000 bales, including 583,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 117,000 bales, including 100,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 430,000 bales, including 148,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 75,000 quarters, including 60,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. California White Wheat averages 8s. 11d.@9s. 2d. ⅌ cental; do. Club, 9s. 2d.@9s. 6d. ⅌ cental; Red Western Spring Wheat, 8s.@8s. 8d. ⅌ cental. Corn—34s. 3d.@34s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 42s. ⅌ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Flour steady and firm; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 45; No. 2, $1 43; Mixed, $1 40; No. 1 Western Red, $1 43; No. 2, $1 40@$1 42; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38@$1 40; Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 47; do. Amber, $1 50; do. White, $1 38@$1 40; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 17@$1 19. Corn weak for Western, but Southern stronger; Southern White, 93c.; Yellow, 92c.@93c.; Western Mixed, 88c.@88¼c. Oats very firm; Southern, 78c.@80c.; Western White, 76; Western Mixed, 73. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 18. Hay firmer; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$25 ⅌ ton. Provisions very strong, with an upward tendency. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk-meats firmer, higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. for car-loads loose; jobbing packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon active, higher; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@13½c. Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard firm; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter firm, unchanged; New Western very scarce. Petroleum nominally, 6¼c.@6⅜c. Coffee quiet; unchanged. Whisky strong at $1 18.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Flour—Rather more doing some sales a shade lower. Wheat declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 38 cash and May; $1 41@$1 43 June; No. 2 Spring, $1 04½ asked; $1 03 bid; Soft do., $1 08 asked; $1 06½ bid. Corn declining; No. 2 Mixed, 74c.@74½c. cash; 74c. May; 75¼c. June; 78c. July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 65c.@65¼c. cash and May. Barley and Rye dull. Whisky held at $1 17; no sales. Pork dull; $22 asked; $21 75 bid. Dry-salted Meats—None offering; no bids; nominally held at 8½c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Clear-rib Sides, 12⅜c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull; small sales at 15¼c. Live Hogs declining; Shippers', $6 50@$7 15; Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; Good to Choice, $7 75@$8. Cattle firm; the demand exceeds the supply; Good Native Shippers, $6 25@$6 30; fair to good Butchers, $5 25@$5 90; mixed stock, $4 75@$5 50; good native Feeders, $5 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 06@$1 06½; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 02¾; No. 2 do., regular, $1 02⅛, spot; $1 04⅝, June; $1 07, July. No. 3 do., 97c.@97½c.; Rejected, 90c.@92c. Corn in fair demand, lower, and irregular; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c.@72⅞c., May; 74¾c., June; 77c., bid, July; Rejected, 69½c. Oats in fair demand and lower; weak; No. 2, 61½c., bid, spot; 63c., June; Rejected, 59c.@59½c. Rye—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2, $1 07. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and declining at $21 55, spot; $21 67½@$21 70, June. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 15. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 269,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer at 74⅞c., June; 77¼c., July; 73c. old May. Oats dull at 61½c.@61⅝c., May; 63c.@63¼c., June. Pork declining at $21 65, June; $21 90, July; $22 15, August. Lard declining at $15 55, June; $15 75, July.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Petroleum nominally 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Refined, spot; 13c.@13½c. for the month; 9¾c. for Crude. Clover Seed, 9c.@10½c. for Pennsylvania; 10½c.@11½c. for Western; Timothy and Flax Seed without demand. Flour quiet but firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5 50@$6 37½; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 45@$1 46; Amber, $1 48@$1 50. Rye, $1 08. Corn dull at 80c.@90c. for Yellow; 89c.@89½c. for Western Mixed. Oats steady; White, 77c.@78c.; Mixed, 75c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $22 50@$23; Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky, $1 18. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do., do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do., firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17¼c.; Western Fine, 16c.@16¾c. Eggs higher; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 18c.@18½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Flour quiet and firm; sales of 480 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $6@$6 50 for Bakers and Amber; $6 75@$7 25 for White; $5 35@$5 50 for Rye; $8@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat very dull, nominally lower, but in the absence of sales the quotations are unreliable. Corn dull and firm; sales of seven cars Western on the track at 85c. Oats—Retail trade only. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet at $2 50@$2 75 for Timothy; $7 50@$7 75 for medium Clover; $9 for large Clover. Pork firm at $23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16¼c.@16½c. Highwines nominally $1 18.

BOSTON, May 7.—Flour firm and steady; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 50@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6 25@$7 50 for White Wheat Ohio, Iowa, and Michigan; $6 50@$7 50 for Illinois; $7 50@$8 50 for St. Louis; Southern Flour firm at $5 50@$8 50 for common Extras to choice Family; fancy Minnesota in fair demand at $7@$8 75. Corn quiet at 92c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 75c.@80c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $26@$29. Receipts—3,316 bbls. Flour, 10,908 bushels Corn, 5,200 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Shorts.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Wool quiet but steady; supply light and prices firmer; sales, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX, and above, 54c.@55c.; X, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 56c.@57½c.; Coarse, 47c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@51c.; Combing Washed, 60c.@67c.; Combing unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine unwashed, 35c.@37c.; coarse and medium unwashed, 38c.@44c.; Tubwashed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado washed, 28c.@35c.; do. unwashed, 21c.@25c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super-pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@25c.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Flour steady; Family, $6@$6 10. Wheat dull; Red, $1 33@$1.35. Corn steady at 78c.@80c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye firm at $1 22@$1 25. Barley dull, unchanged. Butter steady. Pork quiet and steady; $22 25 asked. Lard dull and declining; Summer, 14⅞c.; Winter Steam. 15¼c. bid; Kettle, 15¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅝c. delivered; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs dull; extreme range, $7@$8 50; bulk of sales, $7 65@$8 10. Receipts, 1,500.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour steady. Wheat lower and in good demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36; No. 3 do., $1 31; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 25½; Extra do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, $1 28; June, $1 29¼; July, $1 32; No. 1 Red, $1 32½; No. 2 do., $1 28; No. 2 Canada Red, $1 27½. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and June, 77¾c.; Mixed, 77¾c.; Yellow, 78½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 67c. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—21,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05½, No. 2 do., $1 01⅝; June, $1 03⅝; July, $1 05¾. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 61½c. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 72½c. Rye dull and declining; No. 1, in store, $1 15. Barley nominal and neglected; No. 2 Spring, $1 33@$1 36; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 16. Provisions nominally unchanged. Freights firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 81,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25; Extra White Michigan, $1 42. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,800 bushels at 88c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27, ⅌ ton. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 10,300 bushels; Lumber, 369,500 feet.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn steady at 76c.@77c. Oats steady at 70c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork, $22 50@$23; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c., packed. Hams Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm and in good demand at 13¼c.@13¾c.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 33. Corn steady; Ear, 71c.@72c.; Shelled, 75c.@76c. Oats steady; Mixed, 67c.@69c. Rye, $1 07. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14. Hams, 13½c.@16c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, May 7.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Mixed, 79½c.@81c. Oats in fair demand and firm; sales at 66c.@67¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 7.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30½c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 40 for hard; $2 30 for Yellow Dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Wheat steady; no sales. Rye held at $1 05. Corn quiet and nominally 90c.@92c. for all grades. Barley firm with little offering. Oats quiet though firm at 74c.@79c.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 200 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, actual count, 13,613 bales. Weekly net receipts, 1,752 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,943 bales; coastwise, 564 bales; sales, 3,000 bales.

MOBILE, May 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 235 bales; exports, coastwise, 389 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 20,524 bales. Weekly net receipts, 1,115 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,409 bales; coastwise, 1,455 bales; sales, 2,050 bales.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 80 bales; exports, coastwise, 91 bales; sales, 406 bales; stock, 41,890 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,382 bales; gross receipts, 1,484 bales; exports to Great Britain, 129 bales; coastwise, 645 bales; sales, 1,016 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,168 bales; gross, 1,173 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,007 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 118,265 bales. Weekly net receipts, 8,105 bales; gross, 9,167 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,896 bales; to France, 3,573 bales; to the Continent, 1,600 bales; coastwise, 1,401 bales; sales, 9,450 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 188 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,365 bales; coastwise, 144 bales; sales, 380 bales; stock, 25,777 bales. Weekly net receipts, 2,576 bales; gross, 2,586 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,715 bales; to France, 2,571; coastwise, 897 bales; sales, 2,900 bales. The exports May 5 of 1,000 bales and May 6 of 1,751 bales reported as going to the Continent, should have read to France.

## EXCESSIVE HEAT IN SCOTLAND.

A Scotch correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs to that journal on April 19: "Intense heat prevailed yesterday in the north of Scotland. Eighty degrees were registered at midday in the sun, and 65° in the shade. Two deaths from sunstroke are reported. Mrs. Keiller, of Dundee, aged fifty-five, had been washing, when she was struck and died in an hour. John Smith, aged twenty-two, while resting in a field near Campbleton, was seized and died in a short time. The weather to-day is again remarkably warm."

# OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

### AMERICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS — THE BUSINESS OF THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING LAST FEBRUARY—THE RETURNS FOR JANUARY.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4, 1875.

The Bureau of Statistics has arranged to issue hereafter, in advance of the regular monthly report, the detailed statement of imports and exports. By this arrangement the country will be given official intelligence of our mercantile transactions at least one month earlier than has been the practice heretofore. The return for January was issued on Saturday last, and by the new arrangement the public can now be placed in possession of the detailed return of imports and exports for the month of February, together with a comparative statement of the value of imports and exports for the eight months ending Feb. 28, of this year. The January return shows a material falling off when compared with the corresponding month of 1874. The imports for last January were $35,738,079, against $44,503,195 in January, 1874. The exported commodities, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States for the same month were valued at $62,395,844, against $71,758,150 in January, 1874, a decrease of over $9,250,000. These figures include the value of gold and silver bullion.

The following figures show the decrease in some of the leading articles imported in January last, in comparison with the same values imported in January, 1874:

| Articles. | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Coffee | $4,456,182 | $5,910,839 |
| Tea | 2,298,091 | 2,518,386 |
| Gold and silver | 1,031,516 | 627,781 |
| Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food | 488,246 | 868,822 |
| India-rubber and gutta-percha | 487,509 | 517,882 |
| Manufactures of cotton | 2,864,476 | 3,496,882 |
| Fancy goods | 332,088 | 365,745 |
| Flax and manufactures of | 1,524,146 | 1,536,330 |
| Fish, not American | 68,960 | 102,771 |
| Furs and fur-dressed skins | 175,291 | 230,198 |
| Fruits of all kinds | 749,997 | 876,227 |
| Glass and glassware | 397,506 | 412,995 |
| Iron and steel | 1,052,226 | 1,975,475 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 624,246 | 780,098 |
| Lead and manufactures of | 83,949 | 232,930 |
| Silk and manufactures of | 1,834,789 | 2,339,208 |
| Jute and manufactures of | 184,794 | 166,221 |
| Tin and manufactures of | 925,074 | 1,022,239 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of | 506,488 | 633,527 |
| Wool and manufactures of | 4,082,634 | 5,164,614 |
| Sugar and molasses | 2,567,319 | 4,109,195 |
| Wines, spirits, and cordials | 412,736 | 505,729 |

The following is a comparative statement of the value of the leading articles exported during the same month:

| Articles. | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural implements | $101,302 | $227,199 |
| Animals, living | 228,903 | 263,450 |
| Bread and breadstuffs | 7,688,740 | 13,247,723 |
| Cordage, rope, twine, &c. | 23,641 | 14,268 |
| Cotton and manufacturers of | 23,054,450 | 35,886,614 |
| Furs and fur skins | 429,113 | 156,276 |
| Gold and silver | 10,912,465 | 3,137,922 |
| Hemp and manufacturers of | 274,049 | 163,044 |
| Hides and skins, other than furs | 556,375 | 132,054 |
| Iron and steel | 1,170,505 | 859,896 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 762,966 | 303,237 |
| Naval stores | 90,096 | 326,001 |
| Oil cake | 440,296 | 260,077 |
| Oils | 1,781,412 | 2,576,443 |
| Provisions | 9,526,466 | 7,638,190 |
| Spirits, distilled | 30,937 | 204,931 |
| Spirits, turpentine | 160,873 | 206,643 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of | 1,039,656 | 1,351,558 |
| Wood and manufactures of | 1,347,013 | 2,179,956 |

The value of foreign commodities exported during the month was $1,334,361 against $1,900,323 for the corresponding month of 1874.

The return for February last shows the value of our imports to have been $52,336,497, an increase of $1,381,770 compared with February, 1874, and $16,598,418 over January, 1875. Our domestic exports during the same month (February, 1875,) foot up $52,512,092, a decrease of $5,008,773, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and $9,883,752 as compared with January, 1875. The value of foreign merchandise exported in February last was $1,454,061, or nearly one million less than in February, 1874. For the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1875, the value of imports was $354,934,079. For the same eight months of 1874 the value was $379,718,535. For the eight months of 1875 our domestic exports were valued at $426,843,620 against $453,849,235 for the same period of 1874.

The following table shows the value of the leading articles imported in February last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffee | $3,618,407 |
| Tea | 2,135,295 |
| Gold and silver | 1,988,673 |
| Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food | 379,898 |
| India-rubber and gutta-percha | 277,756 |
| Manufactures of cotton | 4,288,880 |
| Fancy goods | 668,082 |
| Flax and manufactures of | 2,031,341 |
| Fish, not American | 74,258 |
| Furs and dressed fur skins | 314,586 |
| Fruits of all kinds | 920,750 |
| Glass and glass-ware | 451,465 |
| Iron and steel | 1,237,673 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 1,037,156 |
| Lead and manufactures of | 57,959 |
| Silk and manufactures of | 3,315,234 |
| Jute and manufactures of | 229,456 |
| Tin and manufactures of | 1,391,770 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of | 629,191 |
| Wool and manufactures of | 10,319,756 |
| Sugar and molasses | 6,400,751 |
| Wines, spirits, and cordials | 436,121 |

The following are the values of the leading articles of domestic exports for the month of February:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural implements | $308,250 |
| Animals, living | 128,179 |
| Bread and breadstuffs | 8,452,614 |
| Cordage, rope, twine, &c. | 24,615 |
| Cotton and manufactures of | 23,925,154 |
| Furs and fur skins | 532,670 |
| Gold and silver | 4,917,788 |
| Hemp and manufactures of | 85,449 |
| Hides and skins, other than fur | 465,595 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of | 760,129 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 685,512 |
| Naval stores | 193,818 |
| Oil-cake | 404,526 |
| Oils | 1,112,372 |
| Provisions | 7,789,125 |
| Spirits, distilled | 7,264 |
| Spirits turpentine | 110,825 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of | 588,485 |
| Wood and manufactures of | 1,254,504 |

The following will show the comparative values of the leading articles of domestic exports for the eight months ending February 28, 1875, and for the same period of 1874.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Breadstuffs | $77,865,585 | $105,059,670 |
| Cotton, raw | 128,727,982 | 140,283,543 |
| Oils | 20,904,090 | 30,838,878 |
| Oil cake | 3,438,881 | 2,714,832 |
| Provisions | 54,487,286 | 51,429,976 |
| Spirits, distilled | 206,814 | 894,188 |
| Sugar and molasses | 1,090,040 | 1,091,667 |
| Tobacco | 21,898,518 | 25,628,289 |
| Tallow | 3,747,939 | 5,298,153 |
| Turpentine | 1,282,938 | 1,946,702 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 10,841,221 | 13,263,600 |

During the same eight months of this fiscal year the importation of gold and silver coin and bullion was $11,947,785, against $23,862,442 in the corresponding period of 1874. The amount exported in the same time was $49,781,994, against $33,061,261 last year. It will thus be seen that during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1875, the difference against us in exchange of gold and silver coin alone was $37,834,209, while for the corresponding eight months of 1874 the difference was $9,198,819, a little more than one fourth of what it is for the eight months of the present year. The aggregate value of exports for the eight months reduced to gold was about $383,000,000. The aggregate value of imports for the same eight months was very nearly $355,000,000, which leaves a gold balance in our favor for the period named of about $28,000,000.

### THE OSHKOSH FIRE.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives currency to a rumor that troublesome litigation is likely to grow out of the Oshkosh fire. The rumor is to the effect that there was a custom among the mill-owners there of shutting down on very windy days, to avoid a conflagration; that on the day of the late fire Morgan Brothers, whose mill was the first burned, closed down according to the custom; that the neighboring mill of Spalding & Peck continued in operation after the proprietors had been urged to close down; and that from their mill the fire was communicated to that of Morgan Brothers, who now bring suit for damages. This is the substance of the report, which also contains the suggestion that, if the suit of Morgan Brothers is successful, an extended list of suits will probably follow by persons who have lost property.

### OUR EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Concerning the disputed boundary between New-York and Connecticut, Gov. Ingersoll of the latter State spoke as follows in his message to the Legislature on Wednesday:

The western boundary line of the State, between it and the State of New-York, is still in dispute. In 1856, and again in 1859, Commissioners were appointed by both States to ascertain and run the line. They failed to agree, and thereupon, in 1860, the Assembly of New-York adopted as the boundary a line reported to them by the Commissioners of New-York, but without the concurrence of the Commissioners of Connecticut. This State has not assented to such action, and its authorities have refused to recognize the line thus adopted by New-York. Pursuant to the vote of the last General Assembly, I have brought the subject to the attention of the Executive of the State of New-York, and trust that he will be vested by the Assembly of that State with authority, similar to that possessed by the Executive of this State, to adjust a disagreement which certainly seems to be a needless one. A more serious controversy is likely to arise between the two States respecting our southern boundary along Long Island Sound, involving, as it does, the right of fishing in waters now claimed to be within our jurisdiction. A suit is pending in the United States Circuit Court, for the Southern District of New-York, growing out of the seizure and condemnation of a New-York vessel, by the authorities of this State, for an alleged violation of our law relating to the taking of oysters in the waters of this State. As this suit directly involves not only the constitutionality of our oyster law, but also a question of jurisdiction depending upon the boundary line between the two States, the Assembly of New-York has directed the Attorney General of that State to assume its prosecution, and has made an appropriation toward its expense, with special view to a judicial decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, of this boundary question. I submit to your consideration whether this State should not, with the same view, make similar provision for the defense of the suit.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales, in his yacht Osborne, will proceed some distance to sea with the Arctic ships.

An exhibition of potatoes is to be held at the Alexandra Palace, in September. Prizes exceeding $500 in value are offered.

The French papers have received an intimation from the Minister of the Interior to abstain from discussing military matters.

Two chaplains are to go out with the British Arctic expedition. For a long time no suitable candidates could be found for the position.

An advertisement appears in the Manchester papers announcing that Brigham Young and his thirty-six wives are on exhibition there. Admission, sixpence.

Direct steam communication is to be opened on the 15th of this month between London via Portugal and Algiers with ports on the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf.

According to a letter from Moscow, the union of all the United Greeks in Russia with the Orthodox Church will soon be accomplished. The movement is steadily extending.

The Belgian Government have decided that the works of foreign artists are to be admitted to the Exhibition of Fine Arts, which is to be held at Brussels in the month of August next.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has announced that a second Pan-Anglican Synod will be assembled in 1877, when steps will be taken to secure the attendance of the Colonial Bishops.

The Governor of the Bahamas, has just appointed a committee of twelve for the purpose of securing a representation of the produce and manufactures of the colony at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

It has been decided to provide a new Bishop's throne in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, at a cost of £800, to be raised by subscriptions of the clergy ordained by Bishop Moberly and his two predecessors.

An English and American Mutual Aid Association has been formed at Rome for the purpose of protecting foreigners against extortions of Italian hotel-keepers, especially in cases of sickness or death.

Two publicans, near London, have been fined each £50 for having in their possession a mixture of treacle, sugar, and water, used for the adulteration of ale. It was not proved that they had so employed it.

At the Westminister Police Court a gentleman's servant has been convicted and fined £20, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for endeavoring to obtain a situation by means of a false character.

The new mode of working ships' guns recently adopted in England is a little expensive. It is said that $40,000 has been paid to the firm of Sir W. Armstrong for the hydraulic machinery supplied to the Thunderer's guns.

A case has been before the English Divorce Court of a man suing for a divorce on the ground of his wife's desertion. The Judge said it was the first case of the kind since the establishment of the court seventeen years ago.

Under the heading "Recognition of a Protestant Community," the *Levant Herald* says that Stephan Effendi Utidjian has been appointed to the Council of Public Instruction as representative member of the Protestant subjects of the Sultan.

The Custom-house officials at Calais have, according to a *Times* telegram, seized a number of little boxes sent from England, and apparently containing pencils. These pencils, however, are hollow, and, instead of lead, contain false twenty-franc notes.

A committee, at the head of which is the name of Mr. Disraeli, has been formed for the purpose of erecting by public subscription a monument over the grave of Lord Byron, in Hucknall Yorkard Church, where hitherto there has been no memorial of the poet.

At the Westminister Palace Hotel, in London, mosquitoes have recently become a great nuisance. At last a small pool of green, stagnant water was discovered near the building. This was removed, and the mosquitoes at once disappeared and have not since returned.

M. J. B. Schnetzler states in the *Comptes-Rendus* that a solution of borax kills both animal and vegetable protoplasm, and preserves meat from putrefaction. It arrests rotation in vegetable cells, and soon kills rotifers, entomostraca, and infusoria. It also prevents fermentation.

There is at present at the Paris Mint enough of gold ingots for the coining of 20,000,000 francs in pieces of twenty francs. There is also a great abundance of silver, and it can almost be said that the metal taken out of the country by the war indemnity has completely re-entered France.

An Italian paper has had to contradict a rumor that Mr. Marsh, the United States Minister at Rome, was expecting a letter shortly from President Grant, conveying his thanks, in the name of the American Government, to the Pope for having raised Mgr. McCloskey to the rank of Cardinal.

It is stated that Prof. Brugest, while accompanying the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on an expedition to Sinai, has discovered in the library of the monastery nine hitherto unknown portions of the "Codex Sinaiticus," the oldest extant manuscript of the New Testament.

An interesting discovery of what is supposed to have been once a pagan cemetery has been made in the sand-hills of Finner, between Ballyshannon and Bundoran. The remains found consist of human bones, (many of them scorched,) ashes, skulls in good preservation, charcoal, and a cinerary urn.

In a recent sitting of the Italian Parliament, a Liberal member, Signor Petrucelli della Gattina, introduced a bill abrogating certain articles of the law guaranteeing the position of the Pope, with the reservation that the present law is to remain in force until the death of Pius IX. The measure was referred to the committees.

The discovery of a boiling lake in the Island of Dominica is announced. It is stated to be situated in the forest-covered mountain behind the town of Roseau, 2,500 feet above the sea, and to be two miles in circumference. The margin of the lake consists of beds of sulphur, and its overflow finds exit by a waterfall of great height.

Every historical student will be glad to hear, says the *Athenæum*, that the English Government, through the Public Record Office, now employs an agent in Rome to collect materials for English history from the secret archives of the Vatican. The privilege, the first ever granted by the Pope to any nation, was obtained chiefly through the influence of Cardinal Manning.

The longevity of toads is again under discussion, owing to a discovery made near Orsay. In digging up a garden some workmen unearthed some terra-cotta vases, which they at first supposed to contain treasure. On breaking them, however, two live toads were found clad in green velvet. This strange attire showed that they must be at least 200 years old, as an ancient treatise on magic and demonology mentions that, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, sorcerers dressed up toads in this manner for the achievement of certain charms.

The Dublin Home Rulers, says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, appear to be much discouraged by recent events. They have lost by death quite a number of their leading supporters in and out of Parliament, and in addition Rev. Thaddeus O'Malley, often called the "Father of Home Rule," has seceded from their society, on the ground that Mr. Butt's idea of a "Federal" Parliament in Ireland and an Imperial Parliament for other parts of the kingdom is a vain and foolish conception. The last effort of the Home Rule leaders was to make a public protest against the visit of the American rifle team to Ireland.

# NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

### HOW THE MILFORD BANK BONDS WERE RECOVERED.

PRESIDENT TOWNE DESCRIBES HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH AN AGENT OF THE THIEVES—A TRIAL OF NERVE.

On the 19th of October last the Souhegan National Bank in Milford, N. H., was robbed by six masked men, who entered the house of the Cashier, Mr. Frederick T. Sawyer, gagged that gentleman, and after closeting his family and putting a strong guard over it, led him to the bank by the aid of a rope about the neck, and compelled him to open the safes. Recently the most of the stolen property has been returned by the thieves for a consideration, incorrect accounts of which transaction have been printed in some of the papers. From Mr. William B. Towne, the President of the bank, who was the person actively engaged on behalf of the institution, the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* has obtained the true story of the negotiations, and we reproduce it below:

One day, about two months after the robbery, Mr. Towne received a dispatch from an independent detective in Baltimore, in which the sender said he had information concerning the stolen property, and requested an interview. To this he paid no attention. A little later he received a second dispatch, in which the detective expressed so much confidence that Mr. Towne thought there might be something in it, and consequently he replied that he would be at a well-known hotel in that city at a stated time. He accordingly went to Baltimore, and shortly after he had registered he was cordially greeted by the detective. After a few commonplace remarks the detective referred to the nature of the business upon which conference was desired, stated that it would be better to seek a place where they would not be interrupted, and invited him to his office. He was conducted to a place not far away, ushered through a reception room on the first floor of the building to an office about 14 by 5 feet in dimensions, where he found a desk in one end of the room, a table in the other, chairs and other furniture. This was in the evening. Mr. Towne presumes that the detective, if such was his real avocation, eyed him sharply with a view of determining his character and the amount of nerve he possessed, and he is certain that he returned the compliment for the same purpose. The two men sat down in easy and unconcerned chat.

There was no bombastic bantering as has been reported, and no incivilities in word or accent. After some preliminary conversation, in which Mr. Towne was informed that the speaker obtained his information concerning the bonds from an attorney who was negotiating for a client, he was asked if the bank would pay $40,000 or $50,000 to recover the property that had been stolen. Mr. Towne replied in a guarded statement that "the bank would pay something for the recovery of the contents of the vault." "Where are the bonds?" asked Mr. Towne. "I don't know," was the reply. The interview lasted about an hour and a half, and in it was accomplished the sounding of each other very thoroughly. As they were about to separate, the detective said, "In the course of the night I think I can get a schedule of the property. Will you meet me at this office at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning?" "I will," replied Mr. Towne. The two men then separated.

At 10 o'clock the next morning Mr. Towne was prompt to meet his engagement. He found his man waiting to receive him. A schedule had been prepared and he was invited to examine it at his leisure. He did so, thoroughly, and after satisfying himself that the property did not belong to the bank said: "If this is a correct schedule the bonds are not ours." There was a short pause. "Then there is nothing more to be said" added Mr. Towne. The detective acknowledged as much, expressed his disappointment and hinted that he would try again. The two men parted, and Mr. Towne came home and reported to the Directors of the bank, and after a conference it was agreed that in all probability something more would be heard from the ostensible detective. It appeared like a matter of dollars and cents; as though no positive information was to be obtained whereby the law could reach the villains, and that the interview had simply served both sides with a knowledge of whom they were dealing. It was agreed to keep quiet and wait for further developments.

About a week after Mr. Towne's return he received a letter in which nothing definite or criminating was stated, and which contained the interrogation, "Do you mean business?" Shortly after a telegram was received requesting another interview. A consultation was had, he became satisfied that he was on the right track, and arranging, as a matter of prudence, with his family as to what place it could track him should it happen that he "was missing," again went to Baltimore. He arrived in the morning, and was met at the hotel as before. He again went to the detective office, and was in consultation, without being interrupted or annoyed, until 11 o'clock. This interview was unlike the first in many respects. "Have you the money?" was the detective's first inquiry. "No," was the answer, "I have only enough for my traveling expenses." The detective then showed some shrewd diplomatic deportment, and, while he was not particularly uncivil, he accused Mr. Towne of double dealing, and an endeavor to trap him while he was making an honest effort to render him service. For the first time the latter was a little nervous, and anxious to return to the hotel. He saw that the stratagem was to learn whether or not he had given information to the Police, the public, or individuals, whereby detection might follow. Satisfying himself on this point, he proceeded to an inquiry concerning how large a sum of money would be paid for the bonds. Mr. Towne evaded the question. He thought the sum demanded—$40,000 or $50,000—too great a sacrifice, and, moreover, his confidence had become so shaken in the detective that he augured that he was an imposter. He closed the interview abruptly, returned to his hotel, determined to abandon the search for the property in this direction and return home.

At 6 o'clock that evening the detective called upon him at the hotel and solicited another interview. Mr. Towne told him nothing would probably come of it, but as he urged the matter he complied. "How much will you give?" was the first question upon reaching the office where the previous interview took place. The President declined to make an offer, but would entertain a proposition. This interview was more satisfactory than either of the previous ones. He nearly satisfied Mr. Towne that he could obtain the bonds, and made some propositions he agreed to submit and consider with the Directors of the bank. The interview lasted several hours, and at 11 o'clock that night Mr. Towne took the train north.

Upon arriving at home he laid the matter before the Directors and those whose interests were identical. At the conclusion of a careful canvass of the matter, the proposition of the detective was accepted, and the time for the transfer arranged. He had not hitherto considered himself in danger, the detective, if such was his calling, having inspired him with confidence to the degree that he set out upon his journey with no fear or thought of what results might follow.

In Baltimore he was again met at the hotel, and, in the night time, conducted to the detective's office. After the usual courtesies, Mr. Towne, who had got the idea that they were to go somewhere, he knew not where, to obtain the stolen property, inquired, "Where shall we go?" This was the detective's cue, and he improved it. "When will you be ready with the money?" "I am ready now." "Then I want you to take out of your pocket so much (naming a sum of money), and place it upon the table." "This," says Mr. Towne, "was the trying moment of my life. My mind quickly conjured up all the evils that could possibly befall me. The perspiration oozed from my whole body, and I was undecided. I feared I was sitting upon a trap. I feared the presence of another person, for the moment I placed a roll of money upon the desk the man arose, stepped to the door, and gave a loud rap, when it quickly opened, and a bundle was thrown upon the floor. I was requested to examine it. I did so, and for nearly an hour was engaged in examining the contents of the package and checking what belonged to the bank. I should say that about one-half the bonds were not ours." During all this time the detective showed no impatience. In fact, he was as pleasant and agreeable as he well could be under the circumstances.

"When I got through," continued Mr. Towne, "he continued his former proceeding. Take out so much money! I did as requested, when the door was opened as before and a bundle thrown in." Another hour was spent in examining and checking the contents of this package, in which Mr. Towne found various documents that he had not missed, and a larger amount of the stolen property. He was assured that this was all that could be done for him, whereupon he tied the bonds and papers together, placed them upon his breast, buttoned up his coat, and asked the detective to open the door. This was another trying moment. "Imagination pictured my assassination in the next room," says Mr. Towne. Passing into the reception room, of which mention has been made, he found it empty. He saw a crowd of men at the door. It was late and therefore this again alarmed him. He therefore returned to the office and said to the detective, "Why won't you go to the corner of the street with me?" The detective agreed that he would, conducted him through the crowd, which made no remarks, and accompanied him to the express office, where the property was deposited, after which they pleasantly said good by.

### THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee held a special meeting in Concord, Tuesday, mainly to arrange and discuss plans for legislative work at the annual session in June. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "No doubt was felt of the ability of the Republicans to organize both branches of the Legislature, elect Hon. P. C. Cheney, Governor, and obtain control of the State Government. The committee mentioned the absurd rumor that the Governor and Council were being urged by a few unprincipled Democratic politicians to violate the Constitution and the laws, by throwing out the votes for Gen. Natt Head in the Second District, on the ground that his name is Nathaniel Head, and to give a certificate of election to James Priest, of Derry, the Democratic nominee, and also to throw out the votes of Rev. Arthur Deering, of Pittsfield, the Prohibition candidate for Senator, on the ground of ineligibility, because he had not resided seven years in the State, and to give a certificate to John Proctor, of Andover, the Democratic candidate. The committee are unanimous in the opinion that such a proceeding would be entirely unwarranted by the Constitution, the laws or by precedent. The Governor and Council have simply the ministerial power of examining the return of votes and determining who appear to be elected Senators, and that they have no power whatever to go behind the returns and make any inquiry in regard to the names or eligibility of the candidates voted for. Any attempt to do so would be gross usurpation, which would justify resistance in all possible ways and to the last extremity. The impeachment of Gov. Weston, if he should violate the Constitution and the laws in the way above mentioned, is freely discussed by the Republicans. The report that the Democrats will omit from the rolls at the organization of the lower branch of the Legislature the names of legally elected Republican Representatives would be, if carried out, a flagrant outrage, to which the Republicans would in no case submit. If that means revolution, the Republicans will be found prepared for it. Some of the most prominent and influential Democrats in Concord say that the Republicans have got the House of Representatives by a fair and legal majority, and that it would be suicidal for the Democrats as a party to attempt to defraud the Republicans of their victory."

### VERY OLD, INDEED.

One William Ross died in Bloomington, Ind., near the close of April, and concerning him a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: "He has been a citizen of this county for the last forty years or more of his life, and was greatly beloved and revered by hosts of friends in this part of the State. He was born in the year 1758, in Guilford County, N. C., and on the 11th of next month would have been 117 years old. Gov. Dunning informed me that he knew Mr. Ross more than fifty years ago in North Carolina, and that he was a venerable-looking old gentleman at that time. His recollection is distinct that his father was a year or so the junior of Mr. Ross, and as his father would have been about 116 years old had he lived till now, it follows that Ross' pretensions were not false. The Governor and Hon. P. L. D. Mitchell paid their annual visit to the old man on the Sabbath preceding his death. All other evidences aside, no one could look upon the sad, wan, and worn face of the old man and disbelieve. Ninety-nine out of every 100 would have believed him had he, at any time during the last few years of his life, told them that he was verging closely on to 200. An old, old man, whose shriveled skin seemed to be hiding bones already in process of decay, and whose whole frame, like an old and unsightly tenement-house, was no longer anything but a wretched shell, was a sight that proclaimed his length of days more potentially than a thousand trumpet-tongued witnesses."

### MURDERS BY A LUNATIC.

A dreadful tragedy has just occurred at Saint Maurice-sur-Avéron, (Loiret,) in France; an insane man has killed no less than six persons. He first attacked the curé of the parish, who was returning from visiting some sick, and clove his skull with an axe. The maniac then obtained possession of a reaping-hook, and, flying at all he met, struck down five persons. A seventh, who attempted to assist them, had his wrist cut off. The lunatic was with great difficulty arrested, and had been sent to the asylum for the insane at Orleans.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## STEAM-BOATS.

# PEOPLE'S LINE

## TO THE FRONT.

A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of state-rooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

**Fare to One Dollar,**

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

# FALL RIVER LINE

## FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

**BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.**

HALL'S CELEBRATED BAND ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNER, General Passenger Agent.

### PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

### STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

### PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

### SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, May 1..3:00 P. M. | Monday, 3d......6:15 A. M. |
| Monday, 3d.....3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 4th......6:45 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 4th....3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 5th..7:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 5th..3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 6th ..7:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 6th....3:30 P. M. | Friday, 7th.......7:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 8th....9:30 A. M. | |

### ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## SHIPPING.

### AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *KENILWORTH | May 6 | *ABBOTSFORD | May 27 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | May 13 | OHIO | June 3 |
| INDIANA | May 20 | ILLINOIS | June 10 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown

### RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

| From Philadelphia. | | From New-York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VADERLAND | May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA | May 8 |
| NEDERLAND | June 14 | SWITZERLAND | June 2 |

FROM ANTWERP.

| For Philadelphia. | | For New-York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VADERLAND | April 27 | SWITZERLAND | May 9 |
| NEDERLAND | May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA | June 2 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

### WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON ..........May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER

For HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY sails from Pier No. 42 North River WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.

For freight or passage apply on pier.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS......THURSDAY, May 6
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, May 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED in shortest time. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, Commissioner for all the States No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place.

## SHIPPING.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..............SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC.............SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCOTIA....WED., May 12 *SCYTHIA...WED., May 19
ALGERIA....SAT., May 15 *RUSSIA....WED., May 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..............SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ......SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..................SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE..............SATURDAY, May 8, 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Erin, May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt, May 29 11 A. M. |
| England, May 15, 1 P. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M. |
| Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A.M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.
UTOPIA...........Sails Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

# STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Thurs., May 6
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., June 2

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..................May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..........May 8 | ODER..........May 22
RHEIN.........May 15 | NECKAR........May 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

| | |
|---|---|
| First cabin | $100 gold. |
| Second cabin | 60 gold. |
| Steerage | 30 currency. |

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, May 8.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, May 12

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA..........................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK...........Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CUBA..........................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL.............................May [illegible]
ALPS.....................................May 29.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES...................................May 15.
ATLAS...................................June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ROSALIE OSLER, OR BERESFORD, OR BARASFORD, HER HUSBAND, AND CHILDREN, IF ANY.—Whereas, in a suit in the High Court of Chancery in England, of Mawby vs. Osler, for partition and sale of the real estate devised by the will of William Osler, late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, bone merchant, Rosalie Osler, of the same place, spinster (who, it is believed, subsequently became Rosalie Beresford or Barasford,) one of the grandchildren of the testator, is interested. She went to America, and was last heard of by a letter of hers dated 3d August, 1859, written from America to her friends in England, in which she mentioned that her husband was Captain of a small schooner, and desired to be written to at the following address, namely: "Mrs. Rosalie Barasford, to be left at the Post Office till called for, New-York, United States of America." And whereas, by the decree in the said suit, the following inquiry has been directed; "Whether Rosalie Osler or Beresford or Barasford, in the plaintiff's bill named, is living or dead, and if dead who by devise, descent, or otherwise, is now entitled to her real estate, and whether she left any husband, a British subject, who is entitled to her share for his life as tenant by the courtesy." Take notice, that the said Rosalie Osler or Beresford or Barasford, if living is, or if dead, then all persons claiming by devise, descent, or otherwise entitled to her real estate, are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, England, on or before Monday, the 14th day of June, 1875, or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 21st June, 1875, at 12 of the clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed to adjudicate upon the claims.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1875.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.
IRWIN, COCK & NASH,
Gray's Inn square, London, England,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LUCAS HENDRIK WEETJEN, Johan Weetjen, George Lodewyk Wurfbain, Dries Lodewyk Wurfbain, Jacob Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Pieter Adolph Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Julius Hendrik Tutein Nolthenius, Abraham de Haan, Jacob Voorhoeve, Hermanus Corneliszoon Voorhoeve, Jacob Anthony Voorhoeve, Cornelis Voorhoeve, Jacob Voorhoeve, Junior, C. W. M. Van-de-Velde, and Johan Caro, plaintiffs, against THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Horace Thompson, George L. Becker, William G. Moorhead, Jay Cooke, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Junior, Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, Henry D. Cooke, composing the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; Emerson Foote, Chauncey Vibbard, and Alexander P. Fiske, composing the firm of Foote, Vibbard & Co., and Franklin Woodruff, Jeremiah P. Robinson, George C. Robinson and Francis D. Moulton, composing the firm of Woodruff & Robinsons, Hugh McCulloch, John H. Puleston, Frank H. Evans, and George F. Cutter, —— Russell, and —— Moulton, composing the firm of Russell & Moulton; The Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 7, 1873. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1874.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ap10-1aw6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATILDA AUGUST, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of HERMON AUGUST, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN B. LAWRENCE, Mary A. Lawrence, his wife; Adam W. Youle, James Murphy, William J. Pease, William P. Buckmaster, Francis Weinheimer, Christian Hess, Daniel Becker, Jr., Henry Henn, Philip Lang, Amalia Schuster, Jacob Cohen, James Jones, John L. Eggers, William Kubele, John J. Thomas, David Damaza, John H. Knapp, as survivor of the firm of Ward & Knapp; Max Horuthal, Mayer Whitehead, Patrick Mulledy, James W. Culver, Weeks W. Culver, Benjamin Wright, Adolph Lilienthal, Parley A. Dailey, Andrew Campbell, Stephen Whitehorne, Max Rauh, Thomas Butler, William Keifer, Charles Waterman.—To the defendants, Adam W. Youle, Christian Hess, Max Rauh: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 16, 1875.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap17-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DUDLEY S. STEELE and NATHAN W. CONDICT, Jr., against L. NAPOLEON LAROCHELLE and CHARLES A. SCOTT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Complaint not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Duane street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest on two hundred and seventy-five dollars from the first day of November, 1874, and with interest on seven hundred dollars from the nineteenth day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1875.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1875. DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap8-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ASAHEL H. HEATH, plaintiff; RICHARD DUNBAR and CATHARINE DUNBAR, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap17-1aw6wS* No. 133 Nassau st.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JULIUS HART, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. LEON and LEONARD M. LEON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To defendant, Morris J. Leon: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 8, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 16th day of April, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES POLLOCK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of the estate and effects of James Pollock, and requests any creditors of said Pollock, holding any claim against him, to file such claim, or notify the undersigned of the same within thirty days from date.—Dated New York, April 30, 1875. JOHN H. ANDERSON, Trustee,
my1-1aw3wS* No. 377 Broadway.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD,
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
JAMES N. PLATT,
f27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-1aw6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-1aw6mSa* of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
o15-1aw6mS* Executors.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.**

**BANKERS,**

**16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.**

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

**Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., 7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS,**

**Offered for Investment by**

**KOUNTZE BROTHERS,**

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Hyde Park is a continuation of the City of Chicago, adjoining it upon the south at 39th st. Within its corporate limits is located the GREAT SOUTH PARK, and, to a large extent, the residences of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago.

Assessed Valuation - $19,196,809
Total Debt - - - 500,000

**TREASURY OF GEORGIA.**

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

*Whereas*, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

**OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,**

No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | 1805 | 3522 | 5100 | 6572 |
| 123 | 1828 | 3530 | 5485 | 6838 |
| 137 | 1848 | 3766 | 5517 | 6846 |
| 210 | 1868 | 3835 | 5569 | 6862 |
| 251 | 1875 | 3973 | 5580 | 6883 |
| 264 | 2113 | 4028 | 5581 | 6893 |
| 295 | 2114 | 4116 | 5599 | 7009 |
| 296 | 2152 | 4225 | 5602 | 7049 |
| 491 | 2168 | 4269 | 5649 | 7239 |
| 500 | 2183 | 4320 | 5715 | 7274 |
| 535 | 2194 | 4349 | 5722 | 7312 |
| 638 | 2205 | 4373 | 5753 | 7382 |
| 673 | 2208 | 4380 | 5760 | 7405 |
| 705 | 2288 | 4507 | 5789 | 7483 |
| 717 | 2291 | 4518 | 5997 | 7495 |
| 725 | [illegible] | 4534 | 6155 | 7534 |
| 747 | 2697 | 4632 | 6172 | 7591 |
| 766 | 2714 | 4749 | 6177 | 7679 |
| 795 | 2726 | 4755 | 6202 | 7950 |
| 931 | 2778 | 4914 | 6207 | 8332 |
| 1100 | 2825 | 4963 | 6217 | 8492 |
| 1142 | 2831 | 4971 | 6303 | 8493 |
| 1203 | 2850 | 5144 | 6306 | 8494 |
| 1302 | 2899 | 5150 | 6309 | 8510 |
| 1334 | 3209 | 5153 | 6315 | 8701 |
| 1577 | 3210 | 5196 | 6386 | 8740 |
| 1622 | 3239 | 5236 | 6398 | 8757 |
| 1633 | 3297 | 5267 | 6531 | 8877 |
| 1693 | 3446 | 5314 | 6536 | 8904 |
| 1801 | 3506 | 5323 | 6555 | 8968 |

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,** for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL** election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

**THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST** Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

**S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,**
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

**UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA** VALLEY RAILROAD, Six per Cent. Stock Interest, payable semi-annually by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and guaranteed by perpetual lease to that company. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

**7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS** and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

**REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK** AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

**ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-** York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

**DEFAULTED RAILWAY BONDS TAKEN IN** exchange for furnished suburban cottage, worth about $9,000. Address Box No. 3,415 Post Office.

## FINANCIAL.

**CINCINNATI LOAN.**

**$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.**

**THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI**

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of **$1,000** each bearing seven and three-tenths (**7 3-10**) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. **1** and July **1**, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in **1902**.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, **BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI**, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. **THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN**; eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and **NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.**

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on **MAY 15**, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July **1**. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

**AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK**

FOR

**$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,**

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened **MAY 10**, prox., at noon.

**KUHN, LOEB & CO.,**

BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK** holders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO.,
N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., UNION SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-** holders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

**CAUTION.**

Notice is hereby given that two bills of exchange, dated Havana, April 27, 1875, drawn by H. UPMANN & CO., on J. & G. RITTERSHAUSSEN, Hamburg, viz.:

No. 30,989, for 8,181 80 Rmks., at sixty days' sight, order of J. Lindner.

No. 30,990, for 1,818 20 Rmks., at sixty days' sight, order G. Vetter,

have been lost, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped.

A. GOETTEL & CO.,
No. 51 William st.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 6, 1875.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD** COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-** HOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

**N. Y. MUTUAL GAS; GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST; THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and** New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks, **BOUGHT AND SOLD BY W. C. NOYES, 4 AND 6 PINE ST.**

**CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R. R., 2D MOR'GE,** Six per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1891, coupons, January and July, at Park Bank, New-York, guaranteed by **CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY,** for sale below 80 by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

**$100,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN** ON FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.—Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

**MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DE-** FERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-** gage on good City property. D. SCHAAD, No. 302 5th st.

## DIVIDENDS.

**CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD** Company's Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new Guaranteed Stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st June proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d June. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

**BANKERS AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.**
NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the paid up capital, May 15. The transfer-books will close May 12, and be reopened May 17.

J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE** of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books are closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE** from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
**Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.**
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST.** and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A HOUSE IMPORTING DIRECT FROM** the manufacturer a line of Swiss watches of established reputation, that pay a good profit, desires to find a special or general partner, with about $20,000, for the purpose of increasing the business. Address C. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

**ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED,** with $2,000 or $3,000; undoubted references given and required. Address or call on W. T., between 10 and 1 o'clock, No. 79 John st., up stairs.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION** wants work in a wholesale business where he can invest his capital; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

The DEDICATION of the New Church Edifice,
CORNER OF 55TH ST.,
will take place
SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1875.

Morning service at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

Afternoon service at 2 P. M. Sermon by Rev. S. J. WILSON, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly.

Evening service at 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Drs. VERMILYE, ADAMS, PAXTON, and others.

Service on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8, in Lecture Room, entrance on 55th st.

**AMERICA FOR AMERICANS!**
PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NO POPERY!
OSCAR HUGO

Preaches in the morning, in Forty-fourth Street M. E. Church, 44th st. and 10th av.

In the evening in Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 18th st., above 8th av.

OUR BIBLE AND OUR SCHOOLS,
TOUCH THEM NOT!

**CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,**
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11,
"Sentimentalism Mistaken for Religion."
EVENING at 7:45,
"The Rest Attainable in this Life."

**ASSOCIATION HALL.**
Services SUNDAY, May 9:

Bible Class for young men only, conducted by the Secretary, at 5 o'clock, in the Reading-room.

Young Men's Meeting, in the Lecture-room, at 6:30 o'clock.

Service of Song—Congregational singing for half an hour, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

Address at 8 o'clock by Rev. JAMES F. ELDER, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Young Men's Meetings THURSDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

Daily Union Prayer Meeting at 4 o'clock, in the Lecture-room.

**AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—** The fifty-first anniversary meeting is transferred from Philadelphia, and will be held in the Academy of Music, New-York, Tuesday evening, May 18. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. William P. Paxson, Superintendent of Missions in the South-west; Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., New-York; Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, D. D., Brooklyn; and Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Louisville, Ky. A choir of several hundred children and adults, under leadership of S. E. Perkins, will sing. Tickets given at No. 10 Bible House. Reserved seats 25 cents.

**AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCI-** ETY—FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary sermon of the American Home Missionary Society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th av. and 34th st., by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., of this City, on Sabbath evening, May 9, at 7:30 o'clock. The annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the Society, in the Bible House, on Wednesday afternoon, May 12, at 4 o'clock.

**ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST.,** west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach in the morning the third sermon in the course upon SCIENCE AND RELIGION. Subject—The HISTORICAL CHRIST as impugned by SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM.

**AT THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METH-** odist Episcopal Church—Rev. William Lloyd will preach.—Morning subject—"Behold the Lamb of God." Communion at 3. Evening subject—"The Fearless Three, or True Manhood." Young men especially invited. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M.

**AN ADDRESS TO WOMEN INTERESTED IN** practical Christian work, who are helpers of their Pastors or desire to become such, will be given by Dr. Kramer, in Grace Chapel, 23d st., east 3d av., on Wednesday, May 12, at 3 P. M.

**AT THE FREE TABERNACLE M. E.** Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., the Pastor, Rev John Johns, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Seats all free. Strangers welcome.

**AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH,** 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, of England, will preach at 10:30 o'clock in morning, and at 7:45 o'clock in the evening. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock in evening.

**AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL** Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 and 7:30. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45.

**AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST.,** near Lexington av., Dr. Holme, Pastor, the subjects of discourse Sunday morning—"Orpah and Ruth, or Affliction and Faith." Evening—"Small Tradesmen."

**ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF ST. LUKE'S** Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

**ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV.** and 20th st.—Sunday, May 9, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Seats all free in the evening.

**AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY OF PRO-** gressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, Mr. E. V. Wilson's lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

**BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS'** ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting will be held on Monday evening, May 10, 1875, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., of Chicago; "Paul, a Model for the Sunday-school Teacher;" and Rev. W. H. Leaveil, of Jackson, Miss., "The Sunday-school as an Agency in Forming Christian Character."

**BEECHER, TILTON, &C., PHRENOLOGICAL-** ly considered, May 10, by Prof. Graham, Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canal st. 11th Spiritualists, 12th marriage. Commence 8. Admission 25c. Public examinations.

**BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, COR-** ner Henry and Oliver sts.—Rev. Mr. Brinkerhoff will preach at 10:30 in the morning and 7:30 in the evening. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome. Seats all free.

**BISHOP SNOW ON ROMANISM.—PREACH-** ing in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Romanism—Its Revival Before Death." Seats free, and all true friends of Christ welcome.

**BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST** 50th st., between 1st and 2d av.—Rev. W. H. Thomas, Pastor. Preaching by Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; strangers welcome.

**CONFIRMATION.—ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH,** 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Right Rev. Bishop Potter will visit this parish and administer the Apostolic rite of Confirmation on Monday evening next, May 10; service at 8 o'clock. Strangers will be welcomed and provided with seats.

**CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBY-** TERIAN,) PARK AV. AND 35TH ST.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Service of worship and praise, with sermon, by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Preparatory lecture on Friday at 7:45 P. M.

**CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND** 6th avs.—the West Presbyterian.—Preaching at 10:30 in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D. Special gathering of the Sabbath-schools of the church in the afternoon at 3. Evening service for this day omitted.

**CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF** Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

**CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER** Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Rector will officiate.

**CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d ST., BE-** tween 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., of Chicago, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and evening at 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

**CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—7TH AV., BE-** tween 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

**CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON** av. and 35th st.—Sunday, May 9, morning service 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, will preach at both services.

**CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK** av. and 34th st., Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. No evening service.

**CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** 56th st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

**CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH** av., above 45th st.—Morning service (holy communion) 10:30 A. M. Evening service 7:30 P. M.

**EIGHTEENTH ST. M. E. CHURCH.—M. S.** Terry will preach at 10:30 A. M. on Sabbath. Oscar Hugo, the Hungarian patriot, will preach at 7:30 P. M., on "The Three Strongholds of American Liberty."

**FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH** Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, of Moncton, New-Brunswick, may be expected to preach in the evening.

All cordially invited.

**FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION,** 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 9th inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; confirmation service, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK** av. and 39th st.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH** av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning 10:30, afternoon 4. Strangers cordially invited.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST** 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening; hours of service, 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially welcomed at each service.

**GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST.,** WEST OF 9TH AV.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

**HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV.** J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Shall the Public Schools Become Papal or Christian." Evening service at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"A Great Man's Mistake."

**HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,** corner 125th st., and 2d av., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 7:45 o'clock P. M.; Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

**JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS** new lecture, "Now and Then," at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, May 13, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Gough intends going to Europe, and this will probably be his last lecture in this City. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seat, 75 cents; for sale at Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway; W. O. Palmer, Jr.'s, No. 14 Bible House; Gurley's, No. 312 4th av., and the principal bookstores.

**JAMES F. ELDER,**

Pastor o[illegible] the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, will speak at Asso[illegible]tion Hall Sunday evening, May 9. Seats free.

**JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN** Church.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pas[illegible] will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 o'clock morning, and 3[illegible] afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

**LADIES' HOME MISSION, SITE OF OLD** Brewery, Five Points, No. 61 Park st. Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Visitors always welcomed. C. S. Brown, Superintendent.

**MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.—RUTGERS** Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

**MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,** corner 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning Subject—"God's Unrecognized Presence." Genesis xxviii., 16. Strangers cordially welcomed. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

**MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,** opposite Vandam st.—Rev. Mr. Reid will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

**NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR-** ner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"Comfort." Evening service, 7:45; subject—"Old and New," repeated by request. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

**NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING** at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3:30 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

**NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIA-** tion.—The Primary Class meets this day at 3:15, at No. 304 4th av., Mrs. Clark, teacher. The Superintendents' Class meets next Tuesday afternoon in Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Chapel. Rev. Dr. Imbrie, conductor.

**OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.** —Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. Merwin, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

**O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE** Independent Liberal Society, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Pharisees."

**OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.** —Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

**PROF. PATTON, OF CHICAGO, WILL** preach in the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Reed's,) at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

**REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF** Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sacramental services 3 P. M. At 7:30 P. M. a sermon to young men; subject—"How to Fight and Win." Sabbath-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting 6:30 P. M. Seats free.

**REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL** preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. W. H. Reavell, of Mississippi, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Youths' Missionary Society, connected with the Sunday-school, at 3 P. M. All cordially invited.

**REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL PREACH** statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrance No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st., morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

**REV. JAMES H. LIGHTBOURN WILL** preach in Seventeenth Street Methodist Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Communion of Saints." Evening subject—"Balaam; the Love of Money." Seats free.

**REV. WILLIAM J. TUCKER, PASTOR-** Elect of Madison Square Presbyterian Church will preach in that church Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

**REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF** Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

**REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE** First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

**RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD** a confirmation in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 74th st., east of 4th av., Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service 4 o'clock.

**ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST.,** between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 4:30, with sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers provided with seats.

**ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,** 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

**ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM,** 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

**SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV.** J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Summer and the Winter Figs." 7:30 P. M.,—"The Young Man." The public cordially invited. Seats free.

**ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL** Church, 56th and 57th sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. Dr. Geer, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

**SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH,** between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Dr. Wheatley, and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Dr. Crook, second of a series to young men. Subject—"Reading." Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

**ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., NEAR** Broadway, Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject: "Definition of Protestantism and Romanism."

**TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,**
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"HINDRANCES TO SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT."
Evening:
"GOD'S RECORD BOOKS."
Baptism after evening sermon.
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

**THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF** the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, N. Y., will be celebrated on THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, in the New-York Academy of Music on 14th st. Addresses by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford and Rev. J. T. Elder, and others; anthems, glees, songs by the children, directed by Miss Kate E. Stark. Doors open at 6:30; exercises commence at 7:30. Tickets 50c., to be had at the door and at the Mission.

W. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

**THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF** the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York will be celebrated on Sunday evening, May 9, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av. and 45th st. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be presented, and a sermon preached by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn.

All interested in the spiritual welfare of seamen are invited to attend. Service commences at 7:45 o'clock.

**THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY WILL** celebrate it semi-centennial in Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Wednesday, May 12, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, will preside. Interesting statements of the half-century may be expected and also brief addresses from founders and friends of the society and from delegates from other bodies, including Rev. William Gillies, of the Edinburgh, and Rev. S. Manning, LL.D., of the London Society.

**THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE** Home for the Friendless will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 12, at the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Dr. Hepworth's,) at 4 o'clock P. M. A large representation from the twelve Industrial Schools will be present and participate in the exercises.

**THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNI-** versal Peace Union will be held at Plimpton Hall, MONDAY, May 10, at 11 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., Alfred H. Love, President. Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Phebe A. Hannaford, Rev. James R. Miles, Henry S. Carr, Mary F. Davis, and others will address the meetings.

**THE RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE LABOR** Question will be discussed before the American Labor Reform League at Masonic Hall, 13th st., to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

**THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE** tween 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. H. Corey, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

**WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRES-** byterian Church.—Charles N. Cate will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

**WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D** st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

## PERSONAL.

**INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS J. TINK-** HAM, when last seen was in No. 14 Broadway, will greatly oblige by calling at No. 25 Forster st., Boston, Mass., on Mrs. DONNALLY, before further inquiry shall be made. Boston papers please copy.

**WILL MR. WILLIAM JOHN ELLIOTT,** late of Portsmouth, send his present address to H. B., No. 117 Chancery lane, London, England.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI MATINEE.**
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 1:30.
RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU.
RISTORI'S LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI IN HER GREAT ROLE OF LUCREZIA.
THIS EVENING AT 8—FRENCH COMEDY.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. BERTHE GIRARDIN.
THREE SPLENDID FRENCH COMEDIES.
LE FEU AU COUVENT,
Comedy, in one act, by F. Barriere.
Mlle. GIRARDIN.....as.....ADRIENNE.
LA PETITE COUSINE,
Vaudeville, in one act, by T. Barriere.
Mlle. GIRARDIN.....as.....MARIE
To conclude with a Comedy in one act, by E. Gondinet,
LA CRAVATE BLANCHE.
Mlle. GIRARDIN.....as.....AGATHE.
MONDAY, MAY 10—AIMEE IN PETIT FAUST.

**LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S RETURN.**
POSITIVELY FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Previous to her departure for Europe, on the transatlantic steam-ship Amerique, Saturday, May 15.
MONDAY, May 10—Only time of Hervé's
LE PETIT FAUST.
TUESDAY, May 11—Only time of Aimée in
LA PERICHOLE.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 12 and 13—Only performances of Lecocq's favorite operetta,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
AIMEE in her original rôle of CLAIRETTE.
FRIDAY, May 14—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF AIMEE, AND HER LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
135TH TO 142D TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MO[illegible]ST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, [illegible]Kee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Jr., Mc[illegible]hn Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, Robson, [illegible]ery, T. E. Morris, W. H. H. W. Montgo[illegible] Thompson, W. S. Quigley, Wilder, Lysander [illegible]es Fanny Morant, ley, and others; Mis[illegible]anchard, Maud Kate Claxton, Kitty [illegible]da Vernon, Granger, Marie Wilkins, [illegible]d, Cora Roberta Norwood, Kate Hol[illegible] Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, [illegible]
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, May 8. TWENTY-SECOND MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.
THURSDAY, MAY 6, FIRST BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE WILKINS.
139th Performance of LA FROCHARD in THE TWO ORPHANS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY**
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS!
RETURN OF THE OLYMPIC FAVORITES,
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
Mr. PAT. ROONEY,
and Miss ALICE HARRISON.
INEZ SETTANI, the young Prima Donna,
and THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

**THE NEWEST MUSIC.**

"Mother, is the Old Home Lonely!" Blake; "I'm Waiting for a Letter, Love," Blake, 40 cents; "The Gallant Sixty-ninth," Harrigan and Hart, 40 cents; Timbale's "D'Argent Waltz," Baker, 50 cents; "Firelight Fancies," Wilson, 50 cents; "Rockaby Lullaby," King, 40 cents; "Heavenward," Tours, 40 cents; "A la Bourse," Wm. Mason, 50 cents. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS,** centrally located, near Madison Park, without board; a rare opportunity for a gentleman, or two gentlemen, if permanent; best references required and given. Address S. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HARLEM BOARD.—A SECOND FLOOR SUITA-** ble for a family or a party of single gentlemen; a delightful Summer residence with ample grounds; house first-class; two minutes' walk from the cars and boat; Spanish spoken; references. Apply at No. 52 East 128th st.

**WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN—** Corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

**NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS ON** 3d and 4th floors to let, with unexceptionable board; also table board for two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

**NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES** HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Handsome rooms neatly and newly furnished, with or without board.

**TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT OFFICE WITH** all conveniences, to let in a first-class English basement brown-stone house, opposite Gramercy Park Hotel. E. G. LOCKE, No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH** AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

**NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR,** three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table; also rooms for gentlemen without board.

**NO. 50 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND-STORY** room with large closets to let, with board, at Summer prices; also, table board reasonable. References required.

**NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BE-** TWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms and rooms for gentlemen, with board; small tables. Table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

**NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROAD-** WAY.—Handsomely furnished and unusually fine rooms; also nice single rooms; with or without board; house strictly first-class; reference required.

**NO. 63 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR WASHING-** ton Park.—In private family, a married couple or two gentlemen can get newly furnished pleasant rooms, with good board at moderate rates; references.

**TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LESS, IN NEW** apartment house No. 531 5th av.: elegant corner suite of three large rooms, or four if desired; newly and well furnished.

**TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET,** without board; gentlemen only. No. 218 East 16th st., opposite Dr. Tyng's Church.

**FIFTEENTH ST., NO. 42 WEST.—A NICE** large front hall room on second floor to let, with board, at moderate price for permanent party.

**NO. 291 5TH AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE** of rooms, (private table if desired,) with the comforts of a refined home. Also room for gentleman.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH** board in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

**NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—** Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton St. Ferries; large pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

**NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE** and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

**NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A FRONT SUITE ON** third floor, together or separate, with board.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS,** with first-class table; references exchanged.

## BOARD WANTED.

**BOARD WANTED.—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR,** one a lad of eleven years, in a private family, with few or no other boarders, about an hour from New-York; if suited would engage for four or six months. Address Merchant, No. 30 Clinton place, N. Y.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY** of five adults, with room for coachman and pair of horses, not over thirty miles from New-York, and no other boarders taken. Address Box No. 1,852 New-York Post Office.

**PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD** for the Summer, near Quinsigamond Lake and the City, can address E. D. W., No. 295 Front st., Worcester, Mass.

**VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS** and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

**PLAINFIELD.—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY** Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**PLAISTED HOUSE, JEFFERSON HILL,** WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—Situated forty rods from the Waumbek, on the side of Mount Starr King, commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking White, Franconia, and Green Mountains. The house is new, lighted by gas, and accommodates 100 guests. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. B. H. PLAISTED, Proprietor, formerly of the Waumbek.

**WOODSBURG PAVILION,**

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

**LENOX, MASS.—TO LET—COTTAGES ON SUN-** set Terrace, containing six and eight rooms, completely furnished, with linen, &c.; rent for the season, including service, $825. Cuisine in charge of Mrs. Mary Freeman. Board $14 per week. Apply to E. MACDONALD, Lenox, Mass.

**SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT** MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

**"CROSBYSIDE," LAKE GEORGE.—PRICE** of board reduced for June. From 1st to 15th, $10 per week; from 15th to 30th, $12 50 per week; transient, $2 per day; reference, A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Publisher, No. 770 Broadway.

**COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL** be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON'S FAREWELL.**
TWO REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES.
THIS SATURDAY,
NEILSON'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
The box office will be opened at 8 o'clock.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE AT 1:30.
THE HUNCHBACK.
JULIA, (last time).....Miss NEILSON
The rest of the characters by the great company.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
Bulwer's always popular love story, in five acts,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE, (1st time.....Miss NEILSON
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. F. B. Warde
This will be supplemented by the balcony scene of Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET, (her last appearance in America)..Miss NEILSON
ROMEO, (by the courteous permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.).....Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
(the popular young artist, who has generously volunteered for this extraordinary occasion.)
MONDAY NEXT, MAY 10.
CLARA MORRIS AS EVADNE.
Sale of seats now begun.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 13, BENEFIT OF Mr. TOOKER. Joint appearance of RIGNOLD and MONTAGUE.

**NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.**

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the New-York Orphan Asylum will be held in the institution, 74th st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M. An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. McArthur, and interesting exercises performed by the children. The Eighth avenue cars will take persons to the corner of 72d st. and 8th av., and the Manhattanville stages run every twenty minutes from 32d st. and 6th av., directly to the gate. Subscriptions become due on that day.

**ROBINSON HALL.**

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY. MME. BLANCHE'S CONTINENTAL TROUPE OF YOUNG LADIES, In their refined and fascinating entertainments of LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE AND TABLEAUX VIVANTS. A vaudeville company. Will be presented the popular farce of THE QUIET FAMILY. Also, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN. Saturday matinée at 2 o'clock. MONDAY, May 10, Mme. Blanche's new programme.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CL[illegible]TILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.
O[illegible]ERA LA AFRICANE, &c.
Everything brig[illegible] fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. MAT[illegible]EE SATURDAY at 2.

**NATIONAL ACADE[illegible]Y OF DESIGN,**
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
GEO. W. THOMPSON.
THREE GLORIOUS PLAYS.
RIP VAN WINKLE, DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES, and CARTOUCHE, THE FRENCH ROBBER.
MONDAY, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

**NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED for the SPRING SEASON.

**WESTON.**
GREATEST TRIAL OF ENDURANCE!
FOUR SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, May 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Doors open Day and Night. Admission 50c.

**METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,**
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

## INSTRUCTION.

**Collegiate Institute,**
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

**ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR** DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

**SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRING-** ton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

**A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WEST-** chester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY** for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

**IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,**
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH** st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

**MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH,** French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

**GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST.,** near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252** Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

## TEACHERS.

**A BARRISTER.—PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVER-** sity of Brussels, married and without children, well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, would receive a young gentleman of good family and education, whom he would prepare for the study of the law or any liberal profession. Apply to the Belgian *News*, initials Y. Z., at Brussels, Belgium, or to LEON LAUVAUX, Superintendent at the Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Mich.

**A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF PRINCE-** ton, who has traveled extensively and is familiar with the modern languages, would like to take charge of a few boys to travel with him, or to act as private tutor; unexceptionable references as to character, ability, &c. Address S. H. J., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

**PRIVATE PUPILS PREPARED FOR COL-** LEGE by a tutor from Harvard. Address L. M., Box 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the District of New-Jersey—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1875, we will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good-will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE** 3d day of May A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRAITEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Traitel, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S**

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE

Are the most Potent Remedial Agents.

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod-liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

**SAVORY & MOORE,**
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.

And Retail of all Chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

The BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY have to-day sold their interest in their store-house and improvements at No. 360 West street, to Messrs. ROWE & DENMAN, who will continue the sale of building material for their own account at the above-mentioned premises.

All claims against the company will be promptly paid on presentation by the Treasurer, Marc Eidlitz, Box No. 66 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 24 Murray st., who is also authorized to collect all debts due the company.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

JOSEPH SMITH, President.
J. J. TUCKER, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45.

**THE BIG BONANZA!**

Every Night at 8.
THREE HOURS OF LAUGHTER!
78TH TO 85TH PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE, May 8.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE
of
OPERA BOUFFE AND BIG BONANZA.
Mlle. LINA MAYR
and ADOLF NEUENDORF'S German Opera Company in
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
and all the favorites of the
FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY
in
THE BIG BONANZA!
PRICES AS USUAL. BOX SHEET OPEN.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**
TUESDAY, MAY 11,
A TESTIMONIAL MATINEE,
to begin at 1:30, for
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT.
THE HUNCHBACK!
and
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
(of BOOTH'S THEATRE, having kindly volunteered, through the reciprocal courtesy of Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER,) will appear as COUSIN MODUS.

MR. H. J. MONTAGUE,
(of WALLACK'S THEATRE, who has generously volunteered, with the very kind permission of Mr. LESTER WALLACK,) will appear as SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD.

MR. FRANK MAYO,
the distinguished and popular artist, has most courteously volunteered, and will appear as MASTER WALTER.

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT
will, upon this occasion, make her first appearance as JULIA.

MISS SARA JEWETT will appear as.....HELEN
MR. W. DAVIDGE.....as.....FATHOM
MR. GEORGE PARKES.....as.....LORD TINSEL
MR. B. T. RINGGOLD.....as.....MASTER WILFORD
MR. OWEN FAWCETT.....as.....MASTER HARTWELL
MR. CHAPMAN.....as.....STEPHEN
MR. BEEKMAN.....as.....THOMAS
MR. GILBERT.....as.....HOLDWELL

In the
ROUGH DIAMOND,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS will appear.....as.....COUSIN JOE
and
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.....as.....MARGERY
and sing the duet of
WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.
Miss EMILY RIGL.....as.....LADY PLATO

THE PRICES

For this occasion will be: Reserved chairs, $2 50; dress circle reserves, $2; admission, $1; boxes, $25 and $20. Positively no seats will be sold until Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. All tickets will be sold from the box office. Tickets purchased of speculators will not be admitted.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Holcroft's fine legitimate comedy of the
ROAD
TO
RUIN,
altered and adapted to the present stage.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Sheridan's great comedy,
THE RIVALS,
with the charming petite comedy,
A HAPPY PAIR,
will be given
ON SATURDAY EVENING.
These entertainments will combine the talents of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, MR. E. PLYMPTON, Mr. GEO. BROWN, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFRYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT and Miss BLAISDELL.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:45 P. M.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

**PRUDIE COLE.**
DRAMATIC RECITALS.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

## MUSICAL.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE** grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

**S. X. BALL & CO.,**
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

**FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—AN UPRIGHT** Steinway piano; rosewood, seven octave, with iron frame; been very little used and is in good order; can be seen at No. 10 West 48th st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.**
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

On SATURDAY, May 8, at 10 o'clock, (postponed on account of the weather,) at the private stable, No. 34 East 40th st., peremptory sale of the entire establishment of a family leaving for Europe, consisting of family coach, coupé, and park phæton, all by well-known makers, and in good order; pair coach horses, gray and sorrel, seven and eight years old, kind and gentle, sold under surgeon's certificate; also, coach, coupé, and single harness, and the usual assortment blankets, whips, riding saddles and bridles, &c.; also, black horse, guaranteed sound, kind, and gentle; also, rockaway for six persons; also, bay horse, fifteen and a half hands high, gentle and kind, sold under surgeon's certificate.

**FOR SALE.**

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM B. RICE, EXECUTOR.

A splendid pair of black carriage horses; have been driven together three years; stylish gait; sixteen and a half hands high; one second-hand landau; one second-hand rockaway; one coupé, nearly new, with double and single harnesses; all made by the best City manufacturers. Can be seen at Selden's stables, No. 156 East 23d st.

**SHETLAND PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE—** Pony jet black, six years old, forty-four inches high, warranted sound and kind for the most timid child; also, wagon and harness to match; sold on account of sickness. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

**IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST** improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free.

JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

**HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, LINEN** and woolen horse clothing, lap dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.

E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

**FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NO. 17 EAST 30TH** st., victoria, made by the best maker in Paris; pole and shafts.

**FOR SALE—A YOUNG, STYLISH HORSE; TROTS** in 2:45; warranted in every respect; will take liquor or stock ale in trade. M. K., Station F.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
The
PORTFOLIO
FOR MAY.
$1 per number. $12 per annum.
J. W. BOUTON,
No. 706 Broadway.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT** C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

my8-law6m8*

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The firemen have not yet been paid, owing to the continued refusal of Mayor Wickham to sign their checks.

Aunt Polly Basset's Yankee "Singin Skewl" will give a grand matinée this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Steinway Hall.

The Commencement exercises of Columbia College Law School will be held on Wednesday evening next at the Academy of Music.

The schooner Norman, from Amboy, for Cold Spring, with coal, sprung a leak in the Narrows yesterday morning, and was beached at Fort Hamilton.

A sparring exhibition, complimentary to Mr. L. Powers, will be given this evening at Col. Monstery's academy, No. 619 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-sixth street.

Dramatic readings and recitations by Miss Teresa Esmonde, assisted by Dr. James L. Farley, will be given on Tuesday evening, May 11, at De Garmo Hall.

Charles O'Conor has contributed $100 to the John Mitchel fund, Mrs. E. L. Maxwell, of Brooklyn, $200; Richard O'Gorman $100, J. J. O'Donohue $100, Barney Williams $100, the Knights of St. Patrick $500, and several admirers of the late patriot, $600.

The Grand Army of the Republic in the Department of New-York will celebrate Memorial Day this year on Monday, May 31. The clergy, comrades not members of the Grand Army, and all others interested in these memorial services, are invited to participate.

The Corporation Counsel has written a communication to Controller Green stating that there is no defense against the claim of Martin B. Brown, amounting to $21,948 34, for printing the *City Record*. A judgment was obtained for that amount, and the Controller desired to have it opened.

The seventh annual meeting of the Columbia College Athletic Association will take place to-day at 11:15 A. M. on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, Mott Haven. The programme will consist of walking, flat, hurdle, and handicap races, jumping, and base-ball throwing.

The funeral of the late Charles Webb, journalist and politician, took place to-day from his residence, No. 121 Charles street. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. E. W. Donald, of the Church of the Ascension. The remains were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

The "Cosmopolitan Conference," a new labor organization, will hold public meetings regularly on Sunday evenings at 7:30 o'clock at De Garmo Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The exercises will consist of lectures, addresses, reading, and discussions of political, industrial, commercial, social, and educational reform.

On Monday, the 17th inst., the steamer Armenia, of the day line, will begin her trips between this City and Albany, leaving on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On June 8 the steamers C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew will be placed on the route, and daily passages will be made.

The funeral of Philip F. Smith, Secretary of the Liederkranz Society, took place yesterday at his late residence, No. 65 Seventh street, under the direction of German Lodge of Freemasons. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Edward Mohldenke, after which the remains were taken to the Williamsburg Lutheran Cemetery for interment.

The funeral of the late Gen. Samuel P. Spear, who died at St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesday morning, took place from that institution yesterday morning. Previous to the removal of the remains to Cypress Hills Cemetery services were held in the chapel connected with the hospital, Rev. Mr. Huntington officiating.

An exhibition of drawings by the students of the National Academy of Design, Classes of 1874-5, will take place day and evening in the parlors and library-rooms, from Thursday, May 13, to Saturday night, May 29, inclusive. The annual distribution of awards of merit will be made at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, May 19.

The anniversary meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Society will be held on Tuesday next at Union League Hall, Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, on which occasion addresses will be delivered by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Matilda J. Gage, Carrie S. Burnham, and Phœbe W. Couzens, the St. Louis lawyer.

It is understood that a person by the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, alias Charles F. Maynard, is offering to furnish for money what he alleges are copies of the reports of parties interested on the books of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. To prevent imposition, that firm will be happy to confer with persons with whom Meagher may have communicated, and express a willingness to afford every facility for correcting any mistakes or removing any misapprehensions.

The dedication of Rev. Dr. Hall's new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Fifty-fifth street, will take place to-morrow. The programme of the day is a sermon by the Pastor at 11 A. M.; afternoon service and sermon by Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson, and evening service at 7:30 P. M., when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Adams, Paxton, and others. On Wednesday evening next there will be a service in the lecture-room on Fifty-fifth street.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will be celebrated on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music. The programme will consist of addresses by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. J. F. Elder, and others, and the singing of anthems, glees, and songs by the children, under the direction of Miss Kate E. Stark. Contributions for the mission may be sent to H. E. Tompkins, Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,512, or to W. D. Clegg, Superintendent, No. 40 New Bowery.

The first open-air Police drill of the season took place at Tompkins square yesterday afternoon. Detachments of Police from the various precincts to the number of 800 Patrolmen, with the proper complement of officers, were present on the drill ground. They were divided into three battalions, under the command of Inspectors Dilks, McDermott, and Speight, and the drill was conducted by Superintendent Walling, aided by Drill Captain Copeland. President Matsell and Police Commissioner Smith witnessed the drill.

A number of sailors belonging to the steam-ship Erin, of the National Line, went into James Ryland's liquor saloon, No. 318 West street, yesterday, and entered on a prolonged carouse which was continued until evening. About 4:30 o'clock Magnus Kirk, one of the sailors, who was grossly intoxicated, quarreled with a stranger in the saloon, and from words ventured on blows. The stranger drew a revolver and shot Kirk twice, one ball entering his neck and the other his shoulder. Kirk fell to the floor, and his unknown assailant fled. The wounds are not dangerous. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

## BROOKLYN.

John G. Saxe will read a poem at the grave of Admiral Farragut, in Woodlawn Cemetery, on Decoration Day.

Matthew Johnson fell in a fit yesterday in Justice Eames' court-room after being sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days on a charge of vagrancy.

There were 189 deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday, May 1, being 30 less than the previous week and 8 more than the corresponding week of last year.

In 200 instances recently reported where the Ridgewood water supply has suddenly stopped in private houses the stoppage was discovered to be occasioned by the wedging of eels in the pipes.

Mr. Bayard Hopkins, of No. 152 South Eighth street, caused the arrest of Mary Hogan yesterday for robbing him of a pocketbook containing $80. Mary, who was a domestic in the family, confessed her guilt.

The case of the City against ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau came up before the Referees yesterday, but was adjourned until the 28th inst. in order to give Mr. Warren, the expert accountant, time to complete his examination of the accounts.

Superintendent Folk received an anonymous letter yesterday, which contained the statement that Kate Stoddard, who was indicted for the murder of Charles Goodrich, and who is now confined in the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, was "masquerading round Brooklyn."

The game of base-ball between the Atlantic and Centennial Clubs which was to have taken place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, was postponed on account of the bad state of the grounds. To-day the Nameless Club will play a field nine on the Prospect Park Grounds.

On motion of the majority of the stockholders of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, through their counsel, in the Supreme Court, Justice Gilbert yesterday appointed Edwin Alexander, of New-York, Receiver of that company. Mr. Alexander was required to give $30,000 bonds.

It was rumored yesterday that Gen. Slocum had written a letter to Mayor Hunter declining the nomination for Police Commissioner. The dead-lock still continues between the Mayor and the Democratic Aldermen, or, more correctly, the Mayor and "Boss" McLaughlin. The former stands by his nominees, and the latter says they will not be confirmed.

On April 26 a young man named John O'Brien had a quarrel with three men named John Holland, Ed. Keegan, and Charles Schindler, in a liquor store at the corner of Smith and Butler streets, where he was employed as bartender. O'Brien received some slight injuries during the quarrel, but refused to make any charge against his assailants. A few days afterward he became ill, and yesterday morning died at St. Peter's Hospital. It is now charged by his friends that his death was the result of the injuries he received at the hands of the men named above. A post mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death will be made to-day.

In Justice Walsh's Court yesterday morning, Edward Feeny, of No. 38 Concord street, charged William S. Harkins with assaulting him. Both parties are actors employed in the Brooklyn Theatre, and the assault grew out of a dispute about a money transaction. The hearing of the case was set down for the 14th inst.

The dead body of a man, about five feet eight inches in height, and dressed in black coat and vest, striped shirt, and laced shoes, was found floating in the water at the foot of Van Brunt street yesterday morning and taken to the Morgue to await identification. The remains are much decomposed, and seem to have been in the water for a long time.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Dennis Hurley, of Fifth street, Hoboken, fell from the Ravine Road wall on Thursday evening, and sustained severe, if not fatal, injuries.

Wilbur N. Wickham, claiming a seat in the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, has commenced *quo warranto* proceedings against H. K. Van Horn, who was admitted to the seat.

The trial of the *quo warranto* suit brought by Archibald White against Marmaduke Tilden, to recover his seat on the Board of Aldermen as member from the Third District of Jersey City, was resumed in the Hudson County Circuit Court before Judge Knapp yesterday, and will be finished to-day.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Philip Sheridan, who was killed in Jersey City in April last, returned the following verdict last night: "We find that Philip Sheridan came to his death by being struck with a paving-stone in the hands of Joseph Doyle on the afternoon of April 25. We further censure all persons in attendance upon the said Philip Sheridan."

A large number of men gathered in St. Peter's Cemetery at West End, on the banks of the Hackensack River, yesterday, determined to resist the further removal of the bodies by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. They complained that the whereabouts of the bodies already removed cannot be ascertained, and broad hints have been made that the railway company has thrown them into the river. The company have purchased the property from Bishop Corrigan. The Bishop yesterday gave instructions to the various pastors in this county to give notice from their pulpits that all the bodies on that part of the cemetery which has been sold will be removed, and an opportunity will be given to those interested to select new graves. The officers of the company visited the cemetery yesterday afternoon and arranged for the removal of the remaining bodies.

## EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON VOYAGE.

### EXISTENCE OF AN EASTERLY CURRENT—ONE HUNDRED MILES IN SIX HOURS—UNDER A SNOW BANK ALL WINTER.

On Oct. 29, 1874, Mr. S. C. Partridge sent up from his residence, No. 95 Willow street, Brooklyn, one of those little red balloons sold by the street toy-venders. Attached to the balloon was a card bearing his name and address, with a request that the finder would return it with the particulars of the circumstances under which it was found. When launched it rapidly ascended and sailed in an easterly direction until lost sight of. Mr. Partridge, not hearing of it, soon forgot the occurrence and thought no more of it until Tuesday last, when he received the following letter:

> TAFTVILLE, Conn., May 3, 1874.
>
> DEAR SIR: Inclosed find balloon sent from your residence, No. 95 Willow street, Brooklyn, on Oct. 29, 1874, and found about a mile east of the Great Ponemah Mills, town of Taftville, New-London County, Conn., on the banks of the Shetucket River by Mr. Calvin Burnham, and forwarded to you by F. W. Fenner, agent. Please acknowledge receipt through NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

According to this, Mr. Partridge says, the little air-ship must have traveled considerably over 100 miles in less than six hours, for it could not have sustained itself for a longer time. It lay concealed under the snow all winter, and was only found last Monday. Mr. Partridge says the balloon is somewhat the worse for its exposure to the elements for over six months, and expresses the belief that if they could only be made gas-tight they might cross the Atlantic.

## THE TURF.

### POOL-SELLING ON THE NASHVILLE RACES.

The Spring meeting at Nashville will close to-day with four races, and the pool-selling on the several events at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night was quite brisk. The first race is the Maxwell House Stake for three-year olds, one mile and a half, which closed with twenty-three nominations, and the starters are announced as follows: D. Swigert's ch. c. Steinbok, by imported Australian out of Bonnet, by Lexington; Williams & Owings' ch. c. Playmate, by Planet out of Full Cry, by Vandal; W. G. Harding's b. c. Voltigeur, by Vandal out of Duett, by Highlander; G. W. Darden's gr. c. Gray Steel, by Vandal out of Bettie Martin, by imported Emu; Jackson & Co.'s b. c. Van Dorn, by Vandal out of Dew Drop, by Lexington; Charles Lewis' ch. c. Verdigris, by Versailles out of Belle Brandon, by Hugh L. French; George H. Rice's b. c. Volcano, by Vandal out of Iodine, by imported Sovereign, and George Cadwallader's ch. c. Vicksburg, by Vandal out of Blondin, by Commodore. The second race is one of mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, in which Hazum and Breakman are engaged. The third race is the Consolation Purse, with allowances to beaten horses, mile heats. In this are St. George, 103 pounds; Modoc, 94 pounds; Fair Play, 92 pounds; Vaultress, 94 pounds; Natchez, 97 pounds. The fourth is an extra race of a mile and an eighth, and in this are Vaultress, Chatterbox, Planchette, and Egypt. The rates obtained on these events last night were as follows:

MAXWELL HOUSE STAKE.

| | Turf Exchange. | | Johnson's. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steinbok | $60 | $50 | $40 | $40 |
| Volcano | 40 | 32 | 16 | 22 |
| Vicksburg | 28 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Verdigris* | 24 | 20 | — | — |
| Voltigeur<br>Playmate<br>Gray Steel*<br>Van Dorn | 24 | 22 | 25 | 22 |
| Total | $176 | $144 | $101 | $104 |

* Verdigris and Gray Steel were not announced as starters at Johnson's.

MILE HEATS—3 IN 5.

| | Exchange. | | Johnson's. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hazum | $40 | $45 | $20 | $20 |
| Breakman | 20 | 21 | 12 | 11 |

CONSOLATION PURSE.

| | Exchange. | | Johnson's. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. George | $40 | $50 | $30 | $40 |
| Modoc | 40 | 45 | 30 | 35 |
| Fair Play<br>Vaultress<br>Natchez | 50 | 45 | 40 | 40 |
| Total | $130 | $140 | $100 | $115 |

EXTRA RACE—MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

| | Exchange. | | Johnson's. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt | $40 | $40 | $40 | $40 |
| Vaultress | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 |
| Chatter-Box<br>Planchette | 10 | 7 | | |
| Total | $70 | $67 | $62 | 62 |

### NOTES.

The entries to the purses for the Spring meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds will close at the Turf Exchange, No. 15 West Twenty-eighth street, on Monday next at 9 P. M., and on the same night the Fleetwood entries will close at Johnson's.

The Spring meeting of the Kentucky Association opens at Lexington on Monday, and pools on the several events will be sold at the Turf Exchange.

## THE FAVORED REGIMENT.

### BRILLIANT CLOSE OF THE HOMEOPATHIC FAIR—PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE TWENTY-SECOND—A PLEASANT EVENING.

The Homeopathic Fair at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory was last night brought to a pleasant close by a promenade concert, preceded by the presentation to the Twenty-second Regiment of the handsome set of colors which had been on displayed at the Lady Washington stand, and voted to the regiment by a majority of about 800 out of the 1,593 votes cast at a dollar a vote. The floor had been cleared during the day, and the regiment mustered its full strength of about 500 a little before 8 o'clock. In the Lady Washington cottage was gathered a group of the invited guests of the evening. Mayor Wickham and Mrs. Wickham were there, as were Judge Brady, Dr. and Mrs. John R. Dowling, Mrs. Col. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Neilson, under whose charge the Lady Washington department has been. Commissioner Fitz John Porter, Gen. William F. Smith, who commanded the Twenty-second during the war; Dr. and Mrs. Millard, Mesdames Charles P. Crosby, Brignoli, and Schaus; Col. Wingate, Col. Bodine, of the American team at the rifle match in 1874; Col. John M. Loomis, Adjutant General of Illinois during the civil war; Gen. Ward and staff; Col. Alberger, of Buffalo; District Attorney Phelps, and many others equally well known, were also present.

The regiment was formed in a hollow square, and after going through the manœuvres of dress parade, the colors were borne to the front, where the officers were assembled, one of the large flags being carried by a member of the Seventh Regiment, and the other by a member of the Old Guard, while Mrs. and Miss Neilson bore the two guidons. Judge Brady then stepped forward and presented the colors in behalf of the ladies of the fair in an eloquent and appropriate address. Col. Porter replied briefly, speaking with modest pride of the record of the youngest regiment in the State which had been twice called into the service of the country and seven or eight times to the protection of the City. He then received the colors and handed them to the standard-bearers, and the regiment, after a few further manœuvres, dispersed, the men joining their lady friends, who had assembled in great numbers, and the promenade concert was begun, and dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning.

## VERDICT AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD.

Yesterday, in the Superior Court, Part II., an action which had been brought by Gen. W. G. Halpin, of Fenian celebrity, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by him some three years ago by being knocked down and run over in Chatham street, opposite Sweeney's Hotel, by the horses attached to one of the Third avenue cars, was decided. The case occupied the entire day, when, at the close the jury, after a brief absence, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages $5,000.

[Advertisement.]

"May you live long and be happy," as Rip Van Winkle says, and if you are wise, sensible, and prudent you will buy your MAY HAT at the popular KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—Printing Cloths market quiet at last quotations.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:50 | Sun sets....7:03 | Moon sets..11:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:14 | Gov.Island.11:03 | Hell Gate...12:25

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, May 7.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Houston, Deering, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. E. Outerbridge; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship Essex, (Br.,) Ransom, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Oscar II., (Norw.,) Michaelson, Konigsberg, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Gustav Adolph, (Swed.,) Ternstrom, Lubeck, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Gna, (Norw.,) Jensen, Sligo, C. Tobias & Co.; Ellen Dyer, Clapp, Caibarien, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Leonard Meyers, Hicks, St Jago, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Oregon, Stevenson, Wilmington, Del., Rackett & Bro.; S. & N. Ayres, Provost, Stamford, Ct., Rackett & Bro.; Sparkling Wave (Br.), Hockin, St. Johns, N. F., George F. Bulley; Louisa Wilson, Smith, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.; C. P. Schultis, Jones, New Haven and Providence, A. D. Hazard; Henrietta, Smith, Salem; Abbie S. Oakes, Bullock, Boston; Cerro Gordo, Champlin, Fall River; Clara Montgomery, Miller, Black River, Jam.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston May 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Eliza Hancox, Post, Norfolk, in ballast, to master. Came to this port for repairs.

Steam-ship Centipede, Miller, Boston.

Ship Derby, (Ger.,) Hincken, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks with strong westerly winds; April 18 and 19, lat. 44 37, lon. 49 24, passed through a large quantity of icebergs and drift ice.

Ship Nuovo Rattler, (Ital.,) La Comare, Palermo 58 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. C. Seagar. Passed Gibraltar March 19. May 2, lat. 36, lon. 71, spoke brig F. J. Merriman, from Ponce, P. R., for Cuba.

Ship Carrollton, (of Bath,) Lewis, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to E. & J. Willets. Was 21 ds. W. of the Banks with strong westerly gales.

Bark W. A. Farnsworth, (of Singapore,) Johnston, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Lawrence Weber. Crossed the equator April 10, in lon. 36 25; April 5, lat. 04 40 S., lon. 34 W., spoke bark Carolina, (Ital.,) from Buenos Ayres, for Antwerp, 40 ds. out; May 5, lat. 38 25, lon. 72, bark George Noville, (Br.,) from New-Zealand, for Boston, 81 ds. out.

Bark Principi di Napoli, (Ital.,) Megna, Tarragona 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 14 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong W. and N. W. winds.

Bark Soli deo Gloria, (Ger.,) Wienandt, Grangemouth 79 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Dill & Redmann. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Raven, Nash, Messina 95 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 28; took the middle passage, and has been 40 ds. W. of Bermuda with a succession of strong westerly gales.

Brig Fairfield, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hunter, Pernambuco 45 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to G. F. Bulley—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Crossed the equator April 4, in lon. 41 04; April 17, lat. 23 09, lon. 64 14, spoke brig Bertha, (of Lockhart, N. S.,) from Halifax for Kingston, Jam., 16 ds. out.

Brig Josephine, (Br.,) Ganion, Boston, in ballast to master.

Schr. Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Porto Cabello 15 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co. May 3, lat. 35 34, lon. 73 10, spoke schr. Thetis, (Br.,) from Boston for——. Left in port brig J. A. Cheney, Arey, for Hamburg, ldg.; brig Roanoke, Wilkie, for Philadelphia in a few days.

Schr. Leonora, (of Ellsworth,) Rumsey, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Aurora Borealis, (of St. John, N. B.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., 14 ds. with lumber to Gorham & Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. J. W. Scott, Kerrigan, of and 10 ds. from St. John N. B., with lumber to Gorham & Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. J. L. Crossley, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Crossley, Kempt, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.; will load for Charleston.

Schr. Empire, Dean, Fall River.

Schr. Georgiana, Jones, Fall River.

Schr. Champion, Glover, Fall River.

Schr. S M. Tyler, Hart, Cotuit Point.

Schr. Marshal O. Wells, Case, Cotuit Point.

Schr. Zeilla, Howland, Millbridge, Me., with granite.

Schr. Walter Palmer, Crane, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Brandywine, King, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Connecticut River.

Schr. Hero, Baker, Salem.

Schr. Modesty, Nickerson, Plymouth.

Schr. Belle Brown, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, East Greenwich.

Schr. Arctic, Emery, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. Temple, Temple, New-London, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lucy Church, Pierce, Providence.

Schr. Francis C. Smith, Smith, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Hamlin, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Buckeye, Blake, Providence.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Parker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Highland, Wood, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Steelman, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Calvin S. Edwards, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emeline E. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Sawyer, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemmingway, New-Haven.

Schr. R. W. Tull, Shopshire, Bristol.

Schr. Ella E. Little, Roberts, Lynn.

Schr. E. and L. Marts, Marts, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. F. Ferry, Morrison, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robert Blair, Kingsland, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Somers, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Suffield, New-London.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Hand, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Stokes, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Robinson, Warren.

Schr. Time, McKay, Fall River.

Schr. Charles Miller, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. George P. Kane, Fuller, Westerly, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza J. Raymond, Mitchell, Boston.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston.

Schr. George Peterson, Cole, Boston.

Schr. Fanny Earl, Newman, Boston.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Boston.

Schr. Cobot, Ellis, Boston.

Schr. Belle Halladay, Halladay, Boston.

Schr. Lucille Curtis, Curtis, Gloucester.

Schr. Northern Star, Atwood, Gloucester.

Schr. Pathfinder, Crowley, Gloucester.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Crowley, Gloucester.

Schr. Emilie Belle, Wagner, Norwich.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, Norwich.

Schr. Blossom, Smith, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E.; cloudy.

### SAILED.

Ships Flying Eagle, for Melbourne; Essex, for London; barks Oscar II., for Konigsburg; S. J. Bogart, for Bremen; Atlantic, for Barbados; Josephine, for Matanzas; Harriet S. Jackson, for Cardenas; Oliver Emery, for St. John, N. B.; brigs Amy A. Lane, for Cadiz and Seville; Frances Lewey, for Dunedin and Wellington, N. Z.; A. M. McLoon, for St. Johns, P. R.; Alice, for Truxillo; Virginia, for St. Pierre, Mart.; H. Stewart, for St. Thomas; Pearl, for Port Spain; Shasta, for Cardenas; Leonard Myers, for St. Jago; schrs. My Rover, for Charleston; Alta V. Cole, for Key West; Bennington, for New-Orleans; S. F. Seabury, for Jacksonville.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

ARICHAT, C. B., May 6.—Arr. schrs. Eben Parsons and Reporter, Gloucester, Mass.

CARDENAS, May 5.—Arr. brig Faustina, Connanton, New-York; schr. Kate Carleton, (Br.,) Grant, do.

Sld. brig Bonito, (Br.,) LeGallais, north of Hatteras; schr. Carlis Melvin, Cardenas, do.

CIENFUEGOS, May 6.—Arr. schrs. Louisa A. Orr, Orr, Boston.

May 5.—Sld. Brigs Lena, (Br.,) Davidson, Boston; Alice Lee, Foster, do.; Christina, (Br.,) Thompson, New-York; Ellie E. Butler, (Br.,) Williams, north of Hatteras; schr. Alice Crosby, Hutchinson, Boston.

HAVANA, May 6.—Arr. bark J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Philadelphia; brigs Charlotte Buck, Hunter, New-Orleans; Gipsy Queen, Morgan, Portland; schrs. Abraham Richardson, Pray, Shieldsboro; J. B. Marshall, Marshall, St. John, N. B.

Sld. steam-ship Columbus, Reed, New-York; schr. F. A. Server, Corden, north of Hatteras.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Sld. steam-ship San Marcos, (Br.,) Burrows, Boston.

MATANZAS, May 5.—Arr. brigs Clarabelle, Tracey, Baltimore; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Lord, Philadelphia; Little Fury, (Br.,) Munday, St. Thomas; schr. Geo. Peabody, White, Newport.

6th.—Arr. brig Tubal Cain, Stone, New-York.

Sld. bark S. W. Holbrook, Mitchells, N. of Hatteras; brigs Belle Walters, (Br.,) Kyffin, New-York; Emma, Buckman, N. of Hatteras; schr. Ruth H. Baker, Collins, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, May 4.—Sld. barks Minnesota, Arey, north of Hatteras; Lizzie, Carney, do.; schr. Lemuel Hall, Tripp, do.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 7.—Sld. for the United States, Dolphin, Bessie Parker, Percy, W. L. Burroughs, Levanter.

Arr. from the United States on the 5th inst., Auguste, Capt. Edman.

Arr. on the 6th inst., Ballochmyle, James Barras, Rhone, St. Patrick, Hermanos, John Gladstone, Sawley Chludow, Maryland, Competitor, J. H. Krauz, the last five in the Channel.

Arr. on the 7th inst., Kaluna, Teresa Lovico, Roman Empire, Livingstone, Antarctic, San Rafael, Agnes, Carrie Delap, Marchino. Also arr. E. M. Storer.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

ROME, May 7.—United States steamers Franklin and Juniata have sld. from Spezzia.

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| PATTI. | I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*. |
| STRAUSS. | Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.* |
| WEHLI. | Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.* |

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